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OUR NEW SCREW FLEET—THE WAMPA- NOAG CLASS.

WE have now arrived at the third and final stage in our present discussion. Thus far we have been principally occupied with exposing to public censure the plan adopted for the engines under discussion—the use of cog wheels to connect the engine with the propeller. We will now, however, take a further step; we will enter much more fully into details, and demonstrate that, enormous as was the error of adopting so foolish and so obsolete a general plan, the lack of engineering skill displayed in carrying out the details is even more reprehensible than the want of judgment in selecting the plan itself. For it is an axiom fully appreciated by practical engineers, that a bad plan well designed in detail is likelier to turn out successful in practice than even a good plan which is poorly carried out in detail.

But we have space to speak only of the more serious constructional blunders committed in designing these *Wampanoag* engines; and these we will consider in the order of their magnitude. First, then, we refer to the dangerous flexibility of the structure. On this topic we cannot do better than quote the statement of an engineer who pointed out this defect, and who says of the fine vessels of the *Wampanoag* class:

The engines revolve the propeller shaft through the interposition of gearing so proportioned that for every revolution made by the engines the propeller will make two revolutions. Now these engines are placed directly on the bottom and nearly amidships of the vessel, which is of wood, and 345 feet long; no bed plate is provided, so the cylinders, frames and condensers are bolted directly to the bottom of the vessel. The crank shaft of the engine is forty feet long, and is of course parallel to the skin of the vessel; it is to revolve in four bearings, each four feet long and supported by frames bolted directly to the bottom of the ship—the distance between the outer edges of the two end frames being forty feet. This crank shaft, which is absolutely rigid throughout, has thus, with the crank-pin bearings, no less than twenty feet eight inches of bearing surface, which must be kept accurately "in line," as the expression is, otherwise the journals will load and heat, so that the engines can only work with great difficulty, if indeed they can work at all.

Again, the screw shaft revolves in three bearings (supported by three of the four frames already mentioned), each four feet long. On this screw shaft are keyed nine cog wheels with no less than thirteen fast face over the teeth—these gear into nine cog wheels of twice the diameter, with wooden teeth, which are keyed on the crank shaft already described. Now it must be plain to any one who will scrutinize this structure, that in order that these engines may work safely, it is absolutely necessary that thirteen fast face over the cog-wheel teeth must bear accurately from end to end—that the bearings on the crank shaft, four in number, four feet long each and spread over and secured at intervals of forty feet on the bottom of a wooden ship, shall keep in line with each other—and that these four enormous bearings on the crank shaft must maintain exact parallelism with the three long bearings on the screw shaft, or the wooden teeth of the numerous cog wheels will be destroyed.

If this highly improper contrivance was erected on a granite foundation of great depth, as solid as the Brooklyn Navy-yard Dry Dock, it is possible it might be made to perform its function; but as it is erected on the bottom, and in the middle too, of a long wooden vessel, without being sustained by the ordinary longitudinal keelsons, such, for instance, as those of the *Madawaska*, it is impossible that these engines can operate safely at sea, even at moderate speed; and the first time one of these vessels gets into a seaway, the bending and twisting which is inevitable under such circumstances in all wooden vessels, will soon cause the engines to cease working, by mashing the wooden teeth of the cog wheels, and binding the journals of the

shafts, so that the great friction—even if alone not sufficient to stop the engines—will create such a heating of journals, that if half a dozen steam fire engines play water on them, they cannot be kept cool.

These fine ships, then, depend solely, as far as steam power is concerned, on a row of wooden cogs. If these get out of line, and should be destroyed by that immense pressure which the parts in contact are required to withstand in order to transmit to the propeller shaft the power necessary to drive the ship 15 knots, the motive power of the *Wampanoag* is done for. We sincerely hope the defects above tersely pointed out may not prove so serious as the writer apprehends; but it must be admitted that, if a machine with such faults embodied in its construction, works with any degree of certainty in a sea-way, it must be in spite of causes which *a priori* are sufficient to condemn it.

In order to show with what great care experienced engineers, who have constructed large cog-wheel sea-engines, have guarded against the very defects Mr. ISHERWOOD has so laboriously introduced into the engines of our new fleet, we will instance the cog-wheel engines of the British line-of-battle ship *Duke of Wellington*. These latter were constructed by Messrs. ROBERT NAPIER & SONS, Glasgow, and were built over fifteen years ago (i. e., in 1851), while screw propulsion was still in its infancy, and long before screw-engine construction was understood by those who had previously built only paddle engines. It was later found out that cog wheels not only were of no advantage, but took up with their machinery about twice the space required for an engine attached direct, beside involving useless complication and constant liabilities to derangement; hence, as we have before observed, they are now regarded as relics of the past. The engines of the *Duke of Wellington* have two cylinders, 94 inches in diameter by 4 feet 6 inches in length of stroke of piston (about the same size as the *Wampanoag's* are), geared to the screw shaft in the ratio of 2:2 to 1, and make at a maximum 30 revolutions per minute. Now, the point to which we call attention, and for which we have cited this example, is that, instead of the crank and screw shafts being supported, as in the *Wampanoag*, by a number of brackets bolted directly to the bottom of the vessel, without even the ordinary engine keelsons, we find that NAPIER's engines are upheld by a massive bed-plate of cast iron, to which they are tightly secured. Hence no bending or twisting of the vessel can throw the crank shaft, screw shaft, or cog wheels a hair out of line.

And NAPIER took yet other precautions to add to the rigidity of the framing of these engines, and to prevent the liability of the heating of journals, for the most part caused by their getting out of truth. Instead of running a rigid crank shaft, as Mr. ISHERWOOD has done, for over forty feet in the direction of the length of the vessel, and running it in four bearings which have nothing but the fluctuating bottom of the vessel to support them, NAPIER, on the contrary, has made his crank shaft as short as possible, and has supported it with only two bearings, well knowing that even with this firm foundation it would have been very difficult, if not impossible, to keep four bearings in line.

NAPIER's crank pins are of course overhung, and the whole fabric is compact, accessible and durable.

Mr. ISHERWOOD must have known all about these NAPIER engines; yet, as usual, he has preferred experimenting with a palpably inferior device of his own to attaining inevitable success by adopting the tried and triumphant machinery of others.

Mr. ISHERWOOD has introduced into his machinery superheated steam and surface condensers. To employ these concomitants of the best modern practice is eminently proper and praiseworthy; but the manner of their introduction in the *Wampanoag* class cannot be too strongly condemned.

First, with regard to the superheaters. In those successful screw engines which we cited last week to show the serious defect of the *Wampanoag*, we find that the steam is superheated to the highest degree thought proper for the durability of the engine, by placing a few tubes in the chimneys. Hence, the steam is really superheated by the waste heat which would otherwise pass into the atmosphere. But Mr. ISHERWOOD, on the contrary, has needlessly added to the cost, weight and complication of his machinery, by introducing no less than four separate boilers, with all the attachments of feed, blow, stop and safety valves, in order to perform this same duty! This is done in face of the fact that the superheating is always performed in other practice by a simple apparatus which does not occupy an inch of available space in the vessel. But even this is not all. As if to bring this folly into yet stronger relief, the complicated, dangerous, costly and undurable superheating apparatus which Mr. ISHERWOOD has introduced fails, after all (as ample experience has shown), to accomplish the duty it was planned to perform. And, to touch the climax, the inefficiency of this device having been practically demonstrated, the Chief of the Steam Bureau has come out with the theory that it was never intended for the purpose of superheating the steam, but merely to "dry it" thoroughly. Four separate boilers to "dry" the steam!

The boiler used in the *Wampanoag* class, and in Mr. ISHERWOOD's practice generally, is that known as "MARTIN'S patent." We have shown, in a former article, how much ingenuity has been exercised to pack these vessels with such a vast quantity of this patent boiler, while it is well known by practical men that the ordinary horizontal tubular boiler—such as, in a word, is used in all the other navies in the world, as well as in the mercantile marine—gives the same quantity of steam with but about two-thirds the weight, two-thirds the space, and two-thirds the cost. It is Mr. ISHERWOOD himself, however, who most strongly shows, in practice, the inferiority of this same boiler, by his use of extraordinary means for forcing the draft. What he does, therefore, may be summed up thus: He first puts into our Government vessels patent boilers which are inferior to the ordinary unpatented ones in three distinct particulars—economy of weight, economy of space, and economy of cost; and this under the guise that they are not inferior, but superior. Next, when he has got them in, he adds still another expense of weight, of room in the vessel, and of cost, by additional apparatus, necessary to bring these patent boilers to equal efficiency with those used in ordinary practice.

Second, with respect to the condensers. We find that the *Wampanoag* has upward of 30,000 square feet of heating surface in the boiler. The surface condensers have only some 7,000 square feet of condensing surface in their tubes. Now, obviously either the boiler must be of very inferior steam-generating powers, or this unprecedentedly small surface cannot condense the steam so as to give a good vacuum—"26½ inches of mercury" is the Bureau's standard. The power and economy of the engine will, of course, be reduced by this mistake. The deficiency of cooling surface would be compensated in a measure, if means

had been provided to force an unusual quantity of cooling water through the condenser— independent means, such as the centrifugal pumps employed on the *Bellerophon* and other large vessels. But, on the contrary, we find that the condensing water is forced through these *Wampanoag* condensers by the ordinary reciprocating pump, worked by the main engine, and of course moving at the same speed.

Again, notwithstanding Mr. ISHERWOOD has so geared his engines with cog-wheels as to reduce the speed of the pistons, we find that he has made his steam passages some thirty-five or forty per cent. larger than the best practice with quick-working, direct-acting engines. [This, of course, entails the immense disadvantages of unwieldy valves and valve-gear. We do not dwell upon this feature, because it has already been emphatically condemned, namely, by the civilian Board of constructing engineers who convened at Philadelphia, by the order of the Secretary of the Navy. But great, under any circumstances, as are the disadvantages of Mr. ISHERWOOD's bad practice in this particular, he has added to them by his highly improper method of constructing these main slide valves. For, instead of dividing this "barn door" of a valve in two parts, as is almost always done by screw-engine constructors, even when they have very much smaller valves and openings to deal with, he has built it in one piece. The result is a mass of cast iron in the shape of a valve, the like of which does not exist in the world; and if such a contrivance can be made to work properly, we shall be extremely surprised.

We now bring our present series of reflections on the steam machinery of an important class of vessels to a close. It must be apparent to our readers that a vast blunder has been committed in planning the *Wampanoag* class of machinery—a blunder which it seems to us nothing can wholly remedy. Even were new engines of the ordinary construction substituted, these fine vessels would still labor under the disadvantage of carrying about a set of boilers of a bad plan, which occupy about one-third more space than is necessary to supply steam for at least 16 knots. As for the engines, they may be characterized as combining, in a high degree, to borrow a phrase from Mr. ISHERWOOD, the "*maximum maximorum*" quantity of weight, space and cost, with the minimum capacity for both economy and the development of power.

If the problem to be solved—as is stated in the report of the Chief of the Steam Bureau to the Secretary—was to propel the excellent *Wampanoag* models 15 knots, then, as our argument has shown, this task could easily have been accomplished by machinery which, though of ordinary and simple construction, would, as compared with the machinery actually employed, occupy but little more than half the space, weigh little more than half as much, and cost little more than half the money.

If, on the other hand, it was the problem to drive these vessels as fast as they could be propelled, by occupying nearly the whole of the hull below the berth deck with machinery and coal (no coal to be carried on berth deck), such models could, as we have shown, be driven at least 16 knots under the conditions mentioned. Neither does it involve planning or originating anything new in screw propeller engineering, to accomplish what we have mentioned. It is only necessary to empirically copy steam machinery which has been in highly successful operation for years, and to abandon forever the pernicious theories which Mr. ISHERWOOD has so long tried to establish. We should be rewarded by the attainment of a fleet of the fastest war vessels in the world.

In bringing our protracted but, we believe, important discussion to a close, we call special attention to the fact that it has been conducted in a spirit of scientific inquiry, and with no reference to the moral questions therein involved. We have carefully avoided casting about for any plausible or possible incentive for committing such a series of costly blunders as those we have pointed out.

GENERAL SHERIDAN, on the 20th ult., ordered that the Sixty-fifth U. S. Colored Infantry be at once mustered out of service as an entire organization, its services being no longer required. Immediately upon muster out, the regiment will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., for final payment and discharge. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. McALLISTER, Commissary of Musters, is charged with the execution of this order so far as relates to his Department.

THE ARMY.

THE Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts in relation to regiments, or detachments of regiments, and all items of Army information of general interest.

MAJOR-GENERAL HANCOCK, commanding the Department of the Missouri on the 12th ult. issued the following order (General Orders No. 71), complimenting Brevet Colonel ALEXANDER (since Major Tenth U. S. Cavalry), and Brevet Brigadier-General CARSON:

The conduct of Brevet Colonel A. J. ALEXANDER, Captain Third U. S. Cavalry, who, in October last, with a company of that regiment and a detachment of volunteer citizens, promptly attacked and punished Kaniatze's Band of Monache Utes, killing and wounding a number, and driving the remainder, by a rapid pursuit, into the mountains in the vicinity of Fort Garland, is approved and commended.

This band of Indians had committed devastations upon the settlements along the Purgatory, in Colorado Territory, and had acted in a hostile manner when called upon to account for their conduct.

The success which attended Colonel ALEXANDER's operations against these Indians illustrates the fact that promptness to determine, bravery in the encounter, and vigor in the pursuit, in war, insure success; whereas, a more timid policy might invite disaffection which would require large forces and extended operations to suppress.

The sound discretion of Brevet Brigadier-General CARSON, who, in the absence of detailed instructions, arranged a peace with the beaten Indians, when honor had been satisfied, and they had been sufficiently punished, is highly commended.

Indian wars are not to be desired by us. They retard the progress of a country, and impoverish the public purse; but when they do occur, it is believed that such vigorous action as was displayed by Colonel ALEXANDER, in his encounter with the Monache Utes, October 3, 1866, tends to prevent the spread of disaffection, and furnishes the best security against the recurrence of such wars.

BREVET Major-General B. W. BRICE, Paymaster-General, has issued the following circular by order of the Secretary of War:

1. The Examining Board, of which Colonel T. P. ANDREWS is President, organized in Special Orders No. 394, Adjutant-General's Office, Nov. 11, 1864, will reconvene in this city Wednesday, January 2, 1867, for the examination of such officers of this Department as may be sent before it. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. JUDD, Additional Paymaster, one of the original members of the Board, having been mustered out of the service, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. GIBSON is detailed to fill the vacancy. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel THOMAS S. ALLISON, another member of the Board, not having been examined himself, is hereby relieved, and the place on the Board will be supplied by the detail of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. HOLMES, Additional Paymaster. The Board will therefore consist of Colonel T. P. ANDREWS, retired Paymaster-General U. S. A.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. GIBSON, Additional Paymaster; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. HOLMES, Additional Paymaster.

2. The Examining Board, of which Brevet Brigadier-General HIRAM LEONARD is president, organized in the same Special Orders No. 394, will reconvene at San Francisco as soon as practicable after the receipt of this circular, for the examination of such officers as may be called before it, and who have not already been examined. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel CHARLES J. SPRAGUE, a member of the original Board, not himself having been examined, is relieved as such member, and his vacancy filled by the detail of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. WEBB. The Board will therefore consist of Brevet Brigadier-General HIRAM LEONARD, Deputy Paymaster-General, U. S. A.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. P. GOULD, Additional Paymaster; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. WEBB, Additional Paymaster. The rules of procedure prescribed in Circular No. 23, of this office, dated November 14, 1864, are, as heretofore, in force for the guidance of these Boards.

BREVET Major-General A. B. EATON, Commissary-General, has issued the following circular:

I. The Secretary of War directs that all officers and agents of the Subsistence Department who have public property under their charge "take the necessary precautions for preventing its destruction or damage by accidental fire, and also to see, by personal inspection, that the apparatus for extinguishing fires, of which they have control, is in a proper condition for effective use."

II. Officers and agents of the Department will accordingly make daily inspections of their storehouses, and will see that water barrels and buckets or other means for extinguishing fires are at all times ready for use.

When it is necessary to have stoves or other fires in Subsistence storehouses, they will see that all proper precautions are taken to prevent fires from falling sparks, cinders or from stove-pipes or flues in the vicinity of woodwork.

Waste paper, empty sacks, barrels, boxes, etc., must be so placed that in case of ignition from any cause, the other stores will not be endangered.

III. Coal oil, gunpowder, quick lime, and other articles of like specially dangerous nature will not be permitted in Subsistence storehouses.

MAJOR-GENERAL SHERIDAN has issued the following order:

I. In accordance with directions from the War Department, it is hereby ordered that at posts in this Military Department where cavalry is stationed, all horses in the Quartermaster's Department fit for service will be turned over to cavalry companies. Hereafter mules will be used for all purposes in the Quartermaster's Department, and no horses will be purchased for its use.

II. At posts to which cavalry has been assigned, the mounting of infantry will be discontinued unless upon special occasions, and the horses heretofore assigned for that purpose, if serviceable, will be turned over to the cavalry.

ARMY PAY.

In view of the discussion of an increase of the pay of officers, we print the Army Pay Bill of Mr. SCHENCK as it passed in the House of Representatives at their last session, and was referred to the Senate. Although the bill was very favorably considered by a large number of officers, the Senate has not taken action with regard to it. If the bill is not shortly taken up in the Senate, General SCHENCK proposes, before the close of the present session, to report the bill in the House of Representatives, modifying it in some particulars, although still retaining the principle of payment by salaries or in gross.

An Act to reduce and establish the pay of officers, and to regulate the pay of soldiers of the Army of the United States:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of September next, instead of pay, allowances, and emoluments of every kind, except as hereinafter provided, the following shall be the yearly compensation of all officers of the Army of the United States of the several grades respectively:

Of a general, fifteen thousand dollars.

Of a lieutenant-general, ten thousand dollars.

Of a major-general, when commanding a geographical military division embracing two or more departments, or of a separate army actually in the field and engaged in military operations, seven thousand dollars; when commanding a geographical military department or division in the field, six thousand five hundred dollars; when on other duty, six thousand dollars.

Of a brigadier-general, when commanding a military department, army, or division in the field, or serving as chief of a bureau, five thousand five hundred dollars; when commanding a brigade, or on other duty, five thousand dollars.

Of a colonel, when commanding a brigade or military post, three thousand five hundred dollars; when commanding a regiment, or on other duty, three thousand dollars.

Of a lieutenant-colonel, when commanding a regiment or military post, two thousand eight hundred dollars; when on other duty, two thousand six hundred dollars.

Of a major, two thousand five hundred dollars.

Of a captain, two thousand dollars.

Of a first lieutenant, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

Of a second lieutenant, one thousand six hundred dollars.

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That whenever an officer is on furlough or on leave of absence for a period of more than sixty days, his pay shall be reduced thirty per centum below ordinary duty pay for such time as is in excess over sixty days, except when such absence from duty is occasioned by sickness or wounds received in the line of duty.

Section 3. And be it further enacted, That in lieu of the additional ration which was allowed to commissioned officers of the line and staff by the provisions of section fifteen of the "Act to increase the present military establishment of the United States, and for other purposes," there shall be allowed and paid to every commissioned officer of the Army of the United States ten per centum per annum on his yearly pay for each full and complete term of five years of continuous and faithful service as such officer; and this increased graduated compensation shall be allowed in the case of any officer or soldier of Volunteers who may be commissioned in the Regular Army, to include the time during which he so served faithfully and honorably as a volunteer.

Section 4. And be it further enacted, That forage in kind may be allowed and drawn for horses of mounted officers actually kept by them when and at the place where they are on duty, in accordance with the provisions of sections one and two of the "Act to define the pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862.

Section 5. And be it further enacted, That surgeons, chaplains, military storekeepers, and other officers or persons having by law assimilated or declared rank, shall be paid according to the above rates, and according to the rank which they hold by law.

Section 6. And be it further enacted, That the pay and allowances of all non-commissioned officers and enlisted men in the Army of the United States shall continue the same as provided by the act entitled "An act to increase the pay of soldiers in the United States Army, and for other purposes," approved June 20, 1864, and by other existing laws; but hereafter each enlisted man shall, instead of any allowance for bounty, receive an increase on his pay proper of one dollar per month during the second year of his enlistment; a further increase of one dollar per month during the third year of his enlistment; and one additional dollar per month during each additional year of his enlistment; and when any soldier re-enlists immediately, or within ninety days after the expiration of a previous term of enlistment, it shall be counted as one continuous term of enlistment, and he shall receive from year to year additional pay at the rate of one dollar per month in each successive year that he remains in the service.

Section 7. And be it further enacted, That all officers and enlisted men of the Army of the United States shall be entitled to receive the pay that may be due them monthly, unless the same be withheld by sentence of a court-martial, or for other good cause, on the order of the Secretary of War; and any failure to make such prompt and punctual monthly payment, except for the fault of the officer or enlisted man himself, or where it is certified by the officer in command that such payment could not, from the circumstances, be conveniently made, shall be held and taken to be a military offence on the part of the Paymaster-General, or other officer of the pay department, who, being supplied with funds for that purpose, shall be wilfully guilty of such neglect or refusal to pay, and shall subject the delinquent officer to trial by court-martial and such punishment as the court may direct.

Section 8. And be it further enacted, That the allowance now made by law to officers travelling under orders, when

transportation is not furnished in kind, shall be increased to ten cents per mile.

Section 9. And be it further enacted, That when it is necessary to employ soldiers as artificers or laborers in the construction of permanent military works, public roads, or other constant labor of not less than ten days' duration in any case, they shall receive, in addition to their regular pay, the following additional compensation therefor: enlisted men working as artificers, and non-commissioned officers employed as overseers of such work, not exceeding one overseer for every twenty men, thirty-five cents per day; and enlisted men employed as laborers twenty cents per day; but such working parties shall only be authorized on the written order of a commanding officer. This allowance of extra pay is not to apply to the troops of the engineer and ordnance departments.

Section 10. And be it further enacted, That officers may purchase, from the proper departments, the same amount of subsistence and fuel which they are now permitted to draw in kind or commute, at uniform prices to be fixed from time to time by the Secretary of War, not exceeding the average actual cost of the same exclusive of transportation, upon their certificates that it is for their own use or the use of their families; and nothing in this act contained shall affect the right of officers to use, without charge, public barracks or quarters, or buildings hired for their use in accordance with the laws and regulations now in force.

Section 11. And be it further enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Passed the House of Representatives, June 5, 1866.

Attest: EDWARD MCPHERSON, Clerk.

REORGANIZATION OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

THE Commission presided over by the Emperor has just terminated its labors. The plan for reorganizing the army is about to be laid before the Council of State. Although several secondary points are not yet definitely settled, we believe it useful, in order to respond to the legitimate impatience of the public, to make known the principal bases. It is founded on this consideration, that France, in order to preserve her rank in Europe, ought to be able to place on foot an army of 800,000 men. In that number are comprised the recruits drilled in the depots, auxiliary corps, such as gendarmery, hospital attendants, army workmen, military wagon train, and, lastly, the ineffective, such as the men under arrest for trial, and those in hospital, etc. An obvious necessity is, that to these 800,000 men must be added a military force charged to protect order in the interior, and to defend the coasts and fortified places while the army is at the frontiers. The problem to solve was of a most complicated character. The question, in fact, was, while preserving a military organization which has stood the test of experience, to determine the means, under grave circumstances, of augmenting our effective force by trained men, without, however, burdening the finances of the State, or imposing too heavy a charge on the population. At the same time, while proclaiming as a principle of equality and justice, the obligation of each to defend the country in case of war, it was important not to give a sudden shock to established habits, and not to divert, in times of peace, the vocation of young men destined for liberal careers. The project adopted by the high commission satisfies different obligations. It classifies the military forces of France in three categories—First, the Active Army; second, the Reserve; and third, the National Guard Mobile. The length of service in the army and in the reserve is fixed at six years. Soldiers when entirely liberated count three years in the National Guard Mobile.

1. The active army is composed of men who engage and reengage voluntarily, as also of those called out by the annual law for the contingent.

2. The reserve is formed of all the young men whom the drawing by lot has not taken to form part of the annual contingent. It is divided into two equal portions, determined by the numbers of the drawing. The first, termed "reserve of the first ban," remains at the disposal of the Minister of War, even in time of peace, to reinforce, in case of need, the strength of the regiments; and the second, called "reserve of the second ban," on the contrary, cannot be called on except in time of war, and by decree of the Emperor, as is the practice at present for the maritime conscription. These two reserves are exercised in turns in the army depots during a space of time more or less extended. Marriage is permitted in the reserve as soon as the fourth year of service is completed. The division of the reserve into two equal portions is of immense interest for our military constitution. It allows use to be made of the first ban as an obligatory supplement to the active army, a measure eminently useful, and even indispensable. In fact, whether the intention was to send regiments to Africa, or to establish a camp of instruction, or to undertake any expedition whatever, how, in default of this supplementary force, could these urgent necessities be provided for? It would be necessary to allow the regiments to leave with an insufficient strength, or to fill the vacancies with recruits from the depots, or to take matured soldiers from other regiments, which would destroy the *esprit de corps* and disorganize the entire army. On the contrary, the reserve of the first ban being granted, a certain number of soldiers who have already served would, under the circumstances enumerated, be recalled and incorporated with the regiments intended to enter on the campaign. That could be done without difficulty, without there being any need to convolute the reserve of the second ban—a grave measure which ought not to be taken except in the case of a great war. To render less irksome the military instruction of the young men called to be drilled in the depots, permission will be given that all those who have been able to learn at home to handle their pieces and fire at a mark—who, in a word, understand the business of a soldier, shall be dispensed, after an examination, with attending the annual practice. They will only be called out for the general musters.

3. The National Guard Mobile, formed of the soldiers of the active army, of those of the reserve whose leave of absence is expired, and of those exempt from service, will be very rarely called out. It will be summoned only in virtue of a special bill, and, in the absence of the legislative

body, by an Imperial decree, which will be converted into a law in the following session. The National Guard Mobile will cost the State but little, because it will be composed, for a great part, of men perfectly drilled, clothed, and equipped. Some well-selected *cadres* will suffice to form a compact and disciplined corps. The duty in ordinary times will be almost *nil*, for it will comprehend in a great degree only old soldiers who have no more need of a laborious apprenticeship, and who in time of peace will be relieved from any irksome obligation. From that time the soldiers of the National Guard Mobile will be able to consider themselves in peace time as exempt from the burden of the conscription. Marriage is authorized at any period whatever of the service.

Such is the general plan of the bill. In supposing that out of 326,000 Frenchmen who every year attain the age of 20, 100,000 of the most able-bodied are taken, there will be 80,000 for the active army and as many for the reserve. Deduction being made of legal exemptions, casualties, and losses of all kinds, each class at the end of six years will give the following results:

	Soldiers.
Active army.....	417,483
Reserve of first ban.....	212,373
Reserve of second ban.....	212,373
National Guard Mobile.....	389,986

Total.....1,232,215

After having explained the general economy of the plan, there remains for us to make known the important dispositions which complete it. They relate to substitution and exoneration. The substitution of a number is authorized among young men of the same canton and of the same contingent, in conformity with the law of March 21, 1832. The exoneration is maintained, but the number that may be procured every year by young men comprised in the contingent will not exceed the totality of the reenlistments, and of enlistments after liberation, of the preceding year. This number is distributed by canton, by a decree of the Minister of War, in proportion to that of the young men comprised in the contingent. The exonérations are declared according to the order of the numbers drawn, beginning with the last. After the fixed amount of the exonérations has been reached, the young men who had demanded that privilege are authorized to make an exchange with a man of the reserve or of the National Guard Mobile, provided the substitute is a bachelor or a widower, without children, and certified to be fit for service. The persons exonerated will enter the National Guard Mobile, and clothe themselves at their own cost. At the present time the number of the exonerated not being limited, a day may arrive when the donation fund shall have a large stock of money and the country not enough of soldiers. The new system remedies that inconvenience, without, however, forcing all young men into active service, inasmuch as substitution is permitted in the three categories which compose our military forces. Thus, as has been said, a man whom chance has placed in the active army may make an exchange with one belonging to the reserve; in the same way this latter may change with one of the National Guard Mobile; and, as many soldiers belonging to this body will have already served, the effect of the substitution will be to introduce into the ranks of the reserve a great number of trained men. In short, although the law obliges every able-bodied citizen of 20 years to serve in the reserve, he will easily be able to avoid it if he finds a substitute in the National Guard Mobile, and yet the State will lose nothing by it. Let us compare that system with the present one. The class furnishes 160,000 able-bodied young men of 20 years. Of that number the contingent voted every year is 100,000 men; the 60,000 remaining are exempt from all military obligation. As to the duration of service, it is seven years, and marriage is prohibited during that period. The burden of the conscription weighs on only one portion of the population, and the number of soldiers whom France ought to furnish in time of war is not sufficient. The new plan brings the entire class to cooperate in the military service; it gives France a considerable force, and yet it confines itself to augmenting the reserve by 200,000 men. This project favors, instead of hindering, the increase of the population. Indeed, at present, the men belonging to the reserve, to the number of 225,000, cannot marry before the age of 27, without individual permission from the Minister of War. In the new arrangement the reserve, it is true, is raised to 425,000 men, but they have the right to marry at 24. Now, supposing that in general men belonging to the rural class do not marry until 22, we have, under the military regulations, for the 225,000 men of the reserve who cannot contract marriage until 27 years 5 x 225,000—1,250 years of celibacy; while for the 425,000 men able to marry at 24, we have only 850,000 years of single life; the gain is therefore 275,000 years. But the combination proposed is in reality still more favorable, for 24 years is the real average age at which young men marry, and if we start from that datum, the new combination, in comparison with the present, diminishes the period of celibacy by three years for the 225,000 men of the existing reserve, which thus presents a gain of 675,000 years of marriage.

To sum up, the new plan of organization is not an accidental law, variable according to circumstances and the mobility of public opinion. It is an institution which fixes the national forces in a permanent manner: it diminishes by a year the period of service; it facilitates marriages; it preserves to the army its present excellent organization; it gives to France 1,200,000 trained soldiers, and only slightly augments the charges of the budget; it disciplines the whole nation by organizing it, much more with a view to defence than with a purpose of aggression, and renders it capable of defying any invasion; it elevates the liberal spirit without injury to the liberal vocations; and, finally, it consecrates that great principle of equality, that all owe service to the State in time of war, and no longer abandons to a single portion of the people the sacred duty of defending the country.—*Paris Moniteur*, Dec. 12.

Mr. Hearder, of Plymouth, England, has been testing Gale's "protected powder" in a series of experiments, which he publishes at length, and condemns its utility. Curiously enough, both the inventor and critic are blind.

RUNNING THE GAUNTLET.

THE terrible chastisement known as "running the gauntlet" was abolished in Austria in 1864. For years it had been a favorite mode of punishment, and was a cruel and barbarous remnant of those dark and dismal times called the middle ages. The character of the punishment may be inferred from the following description, by an eye-witness, of the last execution of the kind, published in an English periodical:

On an Autumn morning, in the year 1851, the garrison of the fortress of Theresienstadt, on the Eger river, in Bohemia, was formed in a large square on the spacious place before the residence of the commandant. In the middle of the square, drawn up in file, stood a company of a rifle battalion, in which the delinquent belonged. It was unarmed, each private (there were three hundred) being provided with a switch, and placed at a small distance from his next man. At the tenth stroke of the clock the drums were beaten, and, amid a silence, deep and oppressive, the prisoner was marched into the square.

He was as fine-looking a man as ever I have set eyes upon; tall, powerful and well formed. His handsome features, to which a black mustache gave a bold and martial expression, shone forth in the full glow and vigor of manhood, only they were of deadly paleness.

He was a non-commissioned officer, and during the campaign in Italy, in 1840, he had distinguished himself in such a manner that his superior officers had recommended him for promotion. Austria is more generous than England toward those who shed their blood in her service, and he would have been made a commissioned officer long since, in spite of his humble origin and his poverty, had it not been for a fatal impediment. This impediment was his own passionate temper; he was a very choleric man, harsh and brutal toward his inferiors, morose and stubborn toward his superiors whenever they deemed it necessary to check or rebuke him. He was hated by the men to the utmost. There was not a private in the whole battalion that had not vowed him revenge. He had never made one friend, nor did he care to have one. Strict in the performance of his military service, the most minor duties of which he discharged with the utmost exactness, he went his own way, proud, reserved, solitary. Innumerable were the punishments which he brought on the men; for however slight the offence might be, he was sure not to pass it over in silence.

His superior officers respected him for his usefulness, his ability and his exactitude, but they did not like him. The evident lack of humanity in the man made him an object of doubt rather than of love. Moreover, there was a vague rumor about his having once struck at his own officer in the midst of a pell-mell caused by a hand-to-hand encounter with the enemy. The report never took a clear shape, the officer having been killed.

The engagement and gossiping of a few wounded soldiers, had been much too incoherent and contradictory to lead to a formal investigation of the matter; besides, it was the victory of Navarra. He had greatly distinguished himself, and the old Field Marshal Radezky had, with his own hands, affixed the golden medal on his breast. The rumor, however, together with the knowledge of his harsh and violent temper, caused his name to be erased from the list of those who were recommended for higher promotion.

When this incident was made known to him he became even more sullen, more rigid, more cruel, than ever, but always, as it was well understood, for the benefit of the service, the slightest demands of which he performed with the same immutable strictness as he enforced them to be done by others.

A few weeks previous to the dreadful punishment which he had to undergo, he was mounting guard in the outworks with some twenty or twenty-five men of his own company. It was a chilly, rainy night, and when the sentries were relieved they were glad to stretch themselves, wet as they were, upon the floor near the large stove in the middle of the guard-room. The floor not being very clean (floors seldom are in these localities), and the white uniforms of the men being wet, it was no wonder that the dirt adhered to them with a tenacity that denied all exertions to get it off, when the wearers were roused by the sergeant to prepare for standing guard once more. The more they tried to rub their clothes clean the more sturdily he lent a helping hand to their endeavors by an application of the sad equipment of every Austrian non-commissioned officer, the stick. While he was fully at work cutting away at the men with a powerful arm, the door opened and the officer on duty entered the guard-room.

"Attention!" commanded the sergeant, and saluting the superior he made the usual report that nothing worth remarking had happened. The officer, a young ensign, fresh from the military school, and almost a boy, took no notice whatever of the important news, but asked the sergeant, in a brisk and somewhat impetuous manner, what he was again striking the men for.

The sergeant, already much annoyed at this interference, gave a surly and unwilling answer, and when the young officer rebuked him in a severe and perhaps somewhat haughty manner, the violent and passionate man, losing all self-control, lifted up his hand against his officer.

It was but one fatal moment, quick as lightning. The uplifted hand never descended; it was caught by a dozen powerful arms. He was felled to the ground and disarmed. Half an hour afterward he found himself under guard.

Lifting an arm against a superior is considered a capital crime. In this case it had been committed while both parties were on duty, and the Austrian military laws are the very last in the world to be trifled with. The following day he was tried by court martial, and sentenced to be shot. When the sentence was forwarded to the competent authority for ratification, it happened to be the superior's anniversary day; capital punishment was commuted; the prisoner had to run the gauntlet.

A cruel act of grace was this commutation! When the first sentence had been read over to him, he had remained cold, implacable; not a muscle of his proud face stirred. He did not fear death; he had looked it in the face many a time without flinching; and to die in the open air, pierced by a dozen balls, a soldier's death, what should he care for that? But when he was informed that he had to run

the gauntlet twice through his company, after having been previously degraded, he trembled for the first time in his life. He knew of many a soldier who had run the gauntlet thrice through a whole battalion, and not even the worse for it after all; he knew of some that had married afterwards and brought up families of children; he was fully aware that the issue of this terrible torture depended entirely upon the disposition of the men. Dreadful reflection! Above all, he thought of the shame, the dishonor, and the proud heart was well nigh giving way.

On the evening previous to the punishment, the Second rifle battalion of Kherenbulla infantry would have been unfit for service; the men were drunk. They got up a carousal in joy and honor of the coming day. But in the morning they were sober enough. The drums ceased to beat as soon as the prisoner had arrived in the middle of the square; his escort fell back. He stood alone near the right wing of the company. There was a dead silence; not a respiration was heard from all the thousands gathered on the spot. The commanding officer read the sentence over to him for the second time. This done, he exhorted the men, according to custom, to dispense with all feelings of compassion, and to do their duty conformably to the law. The colonel went through this part of the formality in a quick and hurried manner, as if he were unwilling to perform it. So he was; he knew but too well that in this instance there was no need of exhortation. These preliminaries being over, the prisoner was delivered into the hands of the provost.

When the latter tore off from his uniform the golden lace and galleons, the marks of his military rank, throwing them at his feet, the face of the unfortunate man became purple and his dark eyes flashed fire. When he was stripped of his coat and shirt, and placed at the entry of the terrible street through which he had to pass, he became pale again. Two soldiers went ahead; they marched backward, with their bayonets presented to his breast, so as to force him to keep measure to a drum which brought up the rear. The drum was muffled; its slow and small beats sounded like the music of a funeral procession.

When he received the first stroke, his features assumed an expression of pain, and his firm set lips quivered slightly. This was, however, the only sign of sensation. Crossing his arms over his breast, and pressing his teeth close together, his broad face remained, henceforth, immovable. His merciless enemies enjoyed but an incomplete triumph after all. They might slash his body to pieces, but his proud, indomitable spirit they could not break. The blows descended with a fearful violence upon him. After the first dozen, blood came; but never did he utter one single exclamation of pain; never, not even with a look, did he implore for mercy. An expression of scorn and disdain was deeply set on his face, as pale as death. When he had reached at last the left wing of the company, his lacerated back presented a frightful appearance. Even his most exasperated enemies might well be satisfied now. If it had been possible, the commanding officer himself would have interceded in his behalf. But this was not even to be thought of; the law must have its course. They forced him right about; he had to make the same way back again.

There was one formality connected with this punishment which was cruel, barbarous and shameful mockery; the delinquent had to thank his executioners for his tortures.

When the victim had arrived at the file leader of the right wing of his company, and the dreadful execution was over at last, he threw one last, long look, full of contempt, at his tormentors. Then he was seen staggering, like a drunken man, toward the commanding officer. His eyes, swollen with blood, beamed with unnatural brightness; his respiration was short and painful; touching his head with his right hand, in token of the military salute, he said, in a voice that came out of his throat with a rattling sound, but that was, nevertheless, distinctly audible over the place, "I have to thank your honor for this exquisite punishment," and fell down dead.

FORT LARAMIE, DAKOTA TERRITORY.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following under date of Fort Laramie, D. T., December 8, 1866:

There is very little that is new transpiring in this country. The Indians west of here on the Virginia City road, via Fort Reno, Phil. Kearny and C. F. Smith, still continue to commit their depredations, occasionally running off stock and murdering all small parties that they can surprise, although for the last few weeks they have not been as bad as during the Summer season. There is a rumor here that Red Cloud and his band are coming into this post to treat for peace, which very probably may be true, as they have stolen nearly all the stock in their country, and may have some fear of its being retaken.

Brevet Brigadier-General I. N. Palmer, Lieutenant-Colonel Twenty-second Cavalry, has arrived here and assumed command of the post and regiment. The garrison of the post now consists of Headquarters First battalion Eighteenth Infantry, Major Van Voast commanding, with companies B, C, E, G, K and I, Captains Ogden and McCleery, and Lieutenants Brent, Starring, Hyer, Whitehead, Potter and Fenton. Lieutenant Starring is Battalion Adjutant, and Lieutenant Brent is in command of Company E and Battalion Quartermaster. The headquarters and Companies L, F, D and H are also here, Lieutenant-Colonel I. N. Palmer, Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., commanding regiment and post, Captain Green, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A. commanding Company F, Captain D. S. Gordon, Brevet Major U. S. A., commanding Company D, First Lieutenants A. E. Bates, Norton and Peale, and Second Lieutenant T. L. Gregg. Lieutenant Norton is Regimental and Post Adjutant, Lieutenant Bates Regimental Quartermaster, and Acting Commissary of Subsistence of the post. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. E. Camp, of the Quartermaster's Department, has just relieved Brevet Brigadier-General G. B. Wandy, Assistant Quartermaster, who leaves in a few days for Fort Philip Kearny, to establish a depot for the upper country. Company H, Captain Ball commanding, is engaged in carrying the mail between Fort Sedgewick and this post.

Leave of absence for ten days has been granted Captain A. J. McGonnigle, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 29, 1866.

General Orders No. 1.
The following memorandum of orders and instructions issued by the Quartermaster-General or received at this office during the week ending December 29, 1866, is published for the information of officers of the Quartermaster's Department.

(Signed) M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.
Captain J. H. Belcher, Assistant Quartermaster, will report in person, without delay, to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, for assignment to duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, under the direction of Brevet Brigadier-General L. C. Easton, Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri. S. O. No. 641, A. G. O., December 27, 1866.

Brevet Brigadier-General L. C. Easton, Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri, will relieve Brevet Brigadier-General J. A. Potter, Colonel and Depot Quartermaster, of his present duties at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. General Potter, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to Detroit, Michigan, and there enter upon the settlement of his accounts for expenditures during the war. S. O. No. 641, A. G. O., December 27, 1866.

Under the provisions of General Orders No. 79, May 1, 1866, from this Office, the services of the following-named officer being no longer needed, he is hereby honorably mustered out of the service of the United States, to take effect January 1, 1867. He will receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States: Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, Captain Charles B. Wagner (Brevet Colonel). S. O. No. 641, A. G. O., December 27, 1866.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles A. Reynolds, Assistant Quartermaster, in Special Orders No. 77, November 22, 1866, from Headquarters Department of the Tennessee, is hereby extended ten days. S. O. No. 642, A. G. O., December 27, 1866.

Brevet Major F. A. Seely, Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers, is hereby ordered to duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and will report by letter to the Assistant Commissioner, State of North Carolina, for assignment. S. O. No. 191, Bureau of R., F. and A. L., December 28, 1866.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS SINCE DECEMBER 26, 1866.

DECEMBER 26.—Permission to delay seventy days en route in joining his regiment in the Department of Missouri is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel L. H. Carpenter, Tenth U. S. Cavalry.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant James M. Bell, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 602, Dec. 4, 1866, from this office, is hereby extended fifteen days.

Permission to delay starting to join his regiment for forty days after having completed the settlement of his accounts with the Subsistence Department as Commissary Subsistence of Volunteers, is hereby granted Captain J. T. Haskell, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry.

Permission to delay reporting to his regiment in the Department of the Missouri for thirty days is hereby granted Captain F. W. Benteen, Seventh U. S. Cavalry.

The extension of the leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant B. F. Bell, Thirty-seventh U. S. Colored Troops, in Special Orders No. 612, Dec. 8, 1866, from this office, is hereby further extended ten days, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Colonel J. R. Edie, Eighth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 78, Dec. 6, 1866, from Headquarters Department of the South, is hereby extended ten days.

The extension of leave of absence granted Brevet Major Frank E. Taylor, First U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 618, Dec. 12, 1866, from this office, is hereby further extended five days.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Major Henry Keteltas, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry (now Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel), in Special Orders No. 231, May 16, 1866, from this office, is hereby extended thirty days.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for ten days, on the completion of the duty to which he was assigned by Special Orders No. 192, Dec. 18, 1866, from Headquarters post of Savannah, Ga., is hereby granted First Lieutenant Charles E. Moore, Tenth U. S. Infantry.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles A. Reynolds, Assistant Quartermaster, in Special Orders No. 77, Nov. 22, 1866, from Headquarters Department of the Tennessee, is hereby extended ten days.

DECEMBER 27.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel D. P. Hancock, Seventh U. S. Infantry, Recruiting Officer, St. Louis, Mo., is hereby relieved from duty in connection with recruiting for the Engineer Battalion U. S. Army.

DECEMBER 28.—The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Wm. J. Driggs, Twentieth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 87, Dec. 18, 1866, from Headquarters Department of the Potomac, is hereby extended ten days.

The leave of absence granted Captain W. O. Lattimore, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 64, Dec. 4, 1866, from Headquarters Department of the Arkansas, is hereby extended forty days.

THE telegraphic instructions to Brevet Brigadier-General J. P. Hatch, Major Fourth U. S. Cavalry, commanding Post of San Antonio, directing him to order Brevet Major G. W. Smith, Captain Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry, and company, to Seguin, Texas, taking post there and assuming the duties of Sub-Assistant Commissioner, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and relieving from said duty Captain Craig, has been confirmed. Major Smith will report his arrival at Seguin by letter to Headquarters District of Texas, and to Brevet Major General J. B. Kidder, Assistant Commissioner, Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the State of Texas, Headquarters at Galveston.

DEPARTMENT OF THE POTOMAC.

DISTRIBUTION of troops serving in the Department of the Potomac, commanded by Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. M. Schofield, U. S. Army, on December 31, 1866, Department Headquarters, Richmond, Va., Brevet Colonel S. F. Chalfin, Adjutant-General U. S. A., Adjutant-General of the Department:

DISTRICT OF HENRICO.—Brevet Brigadier-General R. R. Granger, U. S. A., Lieutenant-Colonel Eleventh U. S. Infantry, commanding. Camp Grant, near Richmond, Va.—Eleventh U. S. Infantry, Twentieth U. S. Infantry, Headquarters and Companies A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K; Brevet Brigadier-General Louis D. Watkins, U. S. A., Lieutenant-Colonel Twentieth U. S. Infantry. Libby Prison, Richmond, Va.—Twenty-ninth Infantry, Company H; Brevet Major James K. Lawrence, U. S. A., Captain Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry. Richmond, Va.—Fifth U. S. Artillery, Light Battery F; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Du Pont, U. S. A., Captain Fifth U. S. Artillery.

DISTRICT OF FORT MONROE.—Brevet Brigadier-General H. S. Burton, U. S. A., Colonel Fifth U. S. Artillery, commanding. Fort Monroe, Va.—Fifth U. S. Artillery, Headquarters and Batteries A, B, C and H, Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, Company F, Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry, Company G; Brevet Brigadier-General William Hays, U. S. A., Major Fifth U. S. Artillery. Norfolk, Va.—Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry, Companies C and E; Major Lynan Bissel, Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry. Camp Hamilton, Va.—Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry, Company B; Brevet Major George E. Head, U. S. A., Captain Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry. Yorktown, Va.—Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry, Company D; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Chipman, U. S. A., Captain Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry.

DISTRICT OF PETERSBURG.—Brevet Major General George Stoneman, U. S. A., Colonel Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, commanding. Petersburg, Va.—Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, Headquarters and Companies A, D, E, H, I and K; Brevet Major-General George Stoneman, U. S. A., Colonel Twenty-first U. S. Infantry. City Point, Va.—Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, Company B; Brevet Major Henry E. Smith, U. S. A., Captain Twenty-first U. S. Infantry.

DISTRICT OF LYNCHBURG.—Colonel O. B. Wilcox, Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry, commanding. Lynchburg, Va.—Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry, Headquarters and Companies A, F, I and K; Colonel O. B. Wilcox, Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry. Union, W. Va.—Twentieth U. S. Infantry, Company B; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Bates, U. S. A., Captain Twentieth U. S. Infantry.

POST OF WINCHESTER.—Winchester, Va.—Fifth U. S. Cavalry, Company F; Brevet Major W. H. Brown, U. S. A., Captain Fifth U. S. Cavalry.

POST OF FREDERICKSBURG.—Fredericksburg, Va.—Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, Companies C and G; Captain W. McC. Netterville, Twenty-first U. S. Infantry.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, introduced a bill, in the House of Representatives, to fix the compensation of officers in the revenue cutter service, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. It provides that on and after December 31, 1866, the compensation of the officers of the revenue cutter service shall be as follows:

DUTY PAY.

Captain, per annum.....	\$2,000
First Lieutenant and Chief Engineer.....	1,500
Second Lieutenants and First Assistant Engineers.....	1,200
Engineers.....	1,000

PAY ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE OR WHILE WAITING ORDERS.	
Captains, per annum.....	\$1,000
First Lieutenants and Chief Engineers.....	1,000
Second Lieutenants and First Assistant Engineers.....	1,000
Engineers.....	800

Also, a bill in relation to the revenue cutter service; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The second section provides that each officer on duty shall be entitled to one Navy ration.

Section third appropriates for carrying out the provisions of the act, for the last half of the current fiscal year and until June 30, 1868, \$133,400.

THE latest invention for the destruction of human life has been announced by Mr. Mellan, of London, the celebrated arms maker. It is gun paper which promises to immediately supersede powder, gun cotton, and all other explosives. The invention consists in impregnating paper with a composition formed of chlorate of potash, nitrate of potash, prussiate of potash, chromate of potash, charcoal and starch. It is then rolled up and cut into cartridges of proper length and dried. The advantages of this preparation consist in its being perfectly safe in the manufacture and use, neither friction or anything but actual contact with fire exploding it; it is unaffected by moisture; it leaves no residuum in the gun, thus obviating the necessity of cleaning; it is quicker and more powerful than powder; it makes but little smoke and gives less recoil, and can be manufactured at a cheaper rate.

A GENERAL Court-Martial was appointed to meet at Macon, Ga., on the 26th day of November, 1866, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Private George Thompson, of Company C, First Battery, Sixteenth Infantry, and such other prisoners as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James Biddle, Captain Fifteenth Infantry; Brevet Major W. H. Bartholomew, Captain Sixteenth Infantry; Captain C. McC. Lord, Fifteenth Infantry; Captain Wm. Mills, Sixteenth Infantry; Brevet Captain Robt. Harrison, First Lieutenant Fifteenth Infantry; First Lieutenant Chas. S. Illsley, Sixteenth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Frank C. Brunck, Fifteenth Infantry; First Lieutenant Cass Durham, Sixteenth Infantry, Judge Advocate.

BREVET Major-General C. C. Angur, Colonel Twelfth U. S. Infantry, has been relieved from duty on the Board assembled in New York City for the examination of officers appointed in the infantry arm of the service.

OBITUARY.

LIEUTENANT EDWARD CARRINGTON, JR.

At a meeting of the Alumni of the Class of 1862, held Dec. 20, 1866, at the Columbia College Law School, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the members of this class have just received notice of the death and burial of Lieutenant Edward Carrington, Jr., late Volunteer of the class, who was killed while serving on the staff of Major-General Newton in Florida in 1865; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while admiring the gallantry and patriotism of Lieutenant Carrington we mourn with deep and sincere sorrow his early death.

Resolved, That while in our midst he displayed intellectual and moral qualities of the highest order which always gained him the esteem and admiration of his associates.

Resolved, That we will ever remember his noble death, unselfish life, his kind and genial disposition, together with his abilities as a scholar and student.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to his family, and published in the daily papers.

The body of Lieutenant Edward Carrington, Jr., late Aide-de-Camp, Major-General Newton's Staff, arrived in New York 20th November. His funeral took place at Cohasset, Conn., November 22d. Lieutenant Carrington entered the Army in 1862, in the One Hundred and Forty-third New York Volunteers. He was shortly after transferred to Major-General Wadsworth's Staff, and afterward served as a staff officer with Generals Custer, Reynolds and Newton. He passed through the engagements of the Army of the Potomac, and after the battles of the Wilderness joined Sherman's Army, in which he remained until the fall of Atlanta. He was then ordered to Florida, where he was killed in action in March, 1865. His remains were buried, and have been disinterred recently and sent North by a U. S. steamer.

He received the highest compliments from all generals he served with for great efficiency as a staff officer and for great bravery.

Lieutenant C. graduated at Yale College, Class of 1859; was chosen Class Orator, and also delivered the Valedictory Oration to the Class of 1862 of Columbia College Law School.

NAVAL STATISTICS.

The following is a synopsis of a list of the number of officers in the U. S. Navy on the 1st day of January, 1829, as published in the register of that year, and the number remaining in service of that number on the 31st day of December, 1866, with their present rank:

Grades.	Jan. 1, 1829.	Dec. 31, 1866.	Present Rank, Dec. 31, 1866.
Captains.....	35	1	1 Rear-Admiral—Charles Stewart.
Commanders.....	33	4	3 Rear-Admirals, 1 Captain.
Lieutenants.....	257	53	1 Admiral, 13 Rear-Admirals, 20 Commodores, 16 Captains, 2 Commanders, 1 Lieutenant.
Surgeons.....	43	4	4 Surgeons, 1 Assistant Surgeon.
Assistant Surgeons.....	35	14	13 Surgeons, 1 Assistant Surgeon.
Paymasters.....	41	5	5 Paymasters.
Captains.....	9	1	1 Chaplain.
Passed Midshipmen.....	10	3	1 Rear-Admiral, 2 Commanders.
Midshipmen.....	435	77	8 Rear-Admirals, 28 Commodores, 19 Captains, 18 Commanders, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Paymaster.
Masters.....	31	3	3 Masters
Boatswains.....	17	1	1 Boatswain.
Gunners.....	19	0	None.
Carpenters.....	13	1	1 Carpenter.
Sailmakers.....	14	2	2 Sailmakers.
Marine Officers.....	49	4	2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 1 Major, 1 Captain.
Army Agents.....	15	0	None.
Naval Storekeepers.....	7	0	None.
Naval Constructors.....	6	0	None.
Timber Agent.....	1	0	None.
TOTAL.			
In service January 1, 1829.....	1,072		
In service December 31, 1866.....	173		
Decreased, 539; dismissed, 148; cashiered, 9; resigned, 203. Total.....	899		

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, }
WASHINGTON CITY, December 31, 1866. }

The following are the changes in this Department since last report:

HONORABLY MUSTERED OUT.

Captain W. P. Martin (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel), C. S. Volunteers.
Captain James Gillette (Brevet Major), C. S. Volunteers.
Captain George W. Chandler (Brevet Major), C. S. Volunteers.

Captain John King (Brevet Major), C. S. Volunteers.
Captain J. F. Denniston (Brevet Major), C. S. Volunteers.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following is a list of the changes which have taken place in this Department since Oct. 1, 1866:

Appointed Medical Storekeepers U. S. Army—George Wright, to date July 28, 1866; George T. Beall, to date July 28, 1866; A. V. Charbonnier, to date October 25, 1866.

Brevet appointments—Brevet Colonel T. A. McParlin, Surgeon U. S. Army, to be Brigadier-General by brevet, to date Nov. 26, 1866; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Smith, Surgeon U. S. Army, to be Colonel by brevet, to date Nov. 22, 1866; Brevet Major A. Hartuff, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, to be Lieutenant-Colonel by brevet, to date Nov. 26, 1866.

Died—Brevet Brigadier-General C. S. Tripler, Surgeon U. S. Army, at Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 20, 1866; Brevet Major T. G. Mackenzie, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, suddenly, of congestion of the lungs, at Washington, D. C., Jan. 1, 1867.

Resigned—Brevet Major P. V. Schenck, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, to date Jan. 1, 1867; Brevet Major C. I. Wilson, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, to date Jan. 1, 1867.

Brevet Brigadier-General Seth Eastman has been relieved from duty on the Examining Board, of which Brevet Major-General Augur was president, and assigned to command of the Military Asylum, Harrodsburg, Ky.

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.—The *Huron* went into commission on Friday. She is destined for the Brazil Squadron, and will sail about the 10th.

The *Iroquois* went into commission on Friday; destination, East Indies; will sail about the 15th.

The *Unadilla* and *Penobscot* have both returned to the Navy-yard; they were at anchor of Ellis' Island and were somewhat injured by the running ice. Repairs will be made in a few days.

The *Peoria* is ready for sea and will sail for the North Atlantic Squadron in a few days.

The *Shawmut*, *Narragansett* and *Quinnebaug* are now under equipment and will be put in commission about the first of next month; destination unknown.

The store ship *Relief* was put out of commission on January 2d, and is now under repair.

The *Madawaska* will go to sea on her first trial trip on Tuesday next.

The *Oneida* is ordered to be fitted out and is now undergoing repairs to her machinery and hull.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE EDITOR does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

THE DEATH OF LIEUTENANT WILSON.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—The death of this young officer, at Austin, Texas, at 10 o'clock on the morning of Monday, the 24th of December, was announced to his afflicted mother by a telegram received at the War Department on Christmas day. Senator Wilson was absent at his home in Massachusetts, but arrived early the next morning, and was ignorant of the death of his only child until he came to the bedside of the sorrow-stricken wife and mother. This great bereavement has fallen upon their hearts with perhaps greater force from the fact that they had received letters but a few days previous, dated early in December, when their child was rejoicing in the exuberance of youthful spirits, and was evidently in fine physical health. But few particulars have been received respecting his last illness and death. The Commanding General of the Department has reported by telegraph to the War Department that Lieutenant Wilson was in his (General Sturgis') quarters on Saturday, the 22d, apparently as well as usual. Later in the day he complained of feeling unwell, and was placed in charge of the surgeon, who had him removed to the hospital. On Monday morning he was taken with hemorrhage of the bowels and stomach, which resulted in his death at 10 o'clock. He was in full possession of his mental faculties until within a few moments of his death, but his sufferings were so intense as to cause him frequently to exclaim, "Doctor, this pain will kill me!"

Lieutenant Wilson was but twenty years of age, and had been in the Army since he was seventeen. His first appointment was as first lieutenant in the Thirty-first U. S. Colored Troops, which he was awarded after an examination before General Casey's Board. After serving for a time in the Army of the Potomac, he was promoted to a captaincy, and shortly afterward was sent to South Carolina, where he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the One Hundred and Fourth U. S. Colored Troops. In that capacity, and for some time in command of his regiment and of the post of Beaufort, S. C., he served until the disbandment of his regiment at the close of the war, when he was mustered out, his services being no longer required. He had, however, acquired a decided taste for military life, and again entered the service in April, 1866, as a lieutenant in the Sixth U. S. Cavalry, which regiment he joined with a detachment of recruits, in Texas, and remained there until his death.

Lieutenant Wilson was a young man of more than average ability, of an affectionate disposition, and a kindly heart; devotedly attached to the profession he had chosen, there was every probability that, had he lived, he would have proved a valuable officer; all that he lacked to make him one was that large experience which all must have, and which he was too young to have yet acquired.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, now stricken down with the weight of that grief which none but those who have experienced it can realize, have, in their deep affliction, received from far and wide the warmest expressions of sympathy and condolence from friends who can say so kindly the words of cheer and comfort to the wounded heart; yet how insufficient on such occasions is human sympathy. Let us fervently hope that the God of all comfort, He who "doeth all things well," will look down upon them with mercy and loving kindness, soothe their aching hearts, and enable them to say in humble recognition of His all-wise providence, that "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

The remains of Lieutenant Wilson have been embalmed and are now en route for Washington, in charge of Colonel Johnson and Assistant Surgeon Kirk. The funeral will take place at Natick, Mass., the residence of Mr. Wilson, as soon as possible after the arrival there of the remains, when all that was mortal of the dearly loved and only son will be laid in the silent tomb, and the places that have known him shall know him no more. J. M. G.

FORT SANDERS, DAKOTA TERRITORY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—As many of your readers have never seen a frontier post, I send you the following detailed description of one of the finest posts on the Plains:

The new post, Fort Sanders, Dakota, is especially worthy of notice. It is so named in honor of Brigadier-General William P. Sanders, Captain of the Sixth U. S. Cavalry, who was killed at Knoxville, Tennessee. Fort Sanders is situated 130 miles northwesterly from Denver, Colorado, and about one mile south from Lodge Pole Creek route, over which the bulk of freight and emigration passes to the far west, being 120 miles shorter than the one via Denver. In March next the Holladay Overland Stage Company, which has recently passed into the hands of that enterprising and honorable firm, Wells, Fargo and Company, will locate their station upon the bank of a beautiful living stream next the post. The fort being at

the confluence of the great Overland Stage and the Pole Creek routes, places both under the protection of the garrison. The Union Pacific Railway, now completed to Fort McPherson, named in honor of the gallant McPherson, who fell on the 22d July, 1864, in front of Atlanta, will next year sound its shrill, defiant whistle within a few miles southerly from this post to the ever treacherous savage. To digress. The recent Indian treaties were mere bosh—worse than futile—and the murders and outrages committed in Montana, upon the Powder River route, were perpetrated probably with the ammunition procured at Fort Laramie. There are now erected at Fort Sanders three barracks 100 by 25 feet and 10 feet high, with six feet porch entire front, with kitchens 14 by 20 in rear, and are occupied respectively by Companies A and F, Thirty-sixth Infantry, and Company G, Second U. S. Cavalry. The Parade is 400 by 223, and in the centre is one of the handsomest flagstaffs to be found upon the Plains, being a complete ship's spar, the mainmast 60 feet, and the topmast 40 feet, set in crosspieces so as to be lowered at will. It is straight as an arrow, with gradual taper from ground to top, and the colors flying at the head are distinctly visible for miles over the vast plain. Two of the barracks are located upon the north side of the Parade, and one upon the south side; one more is to be erected upon this side, as the post is intended for four companies, although but three are there at present. The headquarters building upon the east is 36 by 40 feet, and 13 feet elevation, with square or hip roof. Kitchen, stable, etc., in rear, elevation referring to height from ground to eaves. Upon the west is a handsome building, 60 by 30 feet, and 12 feet elevation, intended for quartermaster and commissary offices, 30 by 30 feet each. All officers' quarters are of hewed logs, with 6 feet porch; headquarters building has 10 feet porch. Less than 200 feet from this building to the front, and upon prolongation of the north line of the Parade (color front being to the west) stands the quartermaster's storehouse, 100 by 30 feet, and 10 feet elevation, and literally filled, one end being temporarily used for office and sleeping room. Next, to the west, at an interval of 40 feet, are three commissary storehouses, 35 by 30 feet each, and 10 feet elevation, the complete rations being kept in each, so that in case of fire the whole rations may be saved. These buildings are well filled. Next, parallel, to the north, is a shed, 100 by 20, filled with grain. Next, to the north of the commissary buildings, at an interval of 50 feet, is a bakery, 30 by 20 feet, and 10 feet elevation, of stone, which, as well as lime and sand, is found in abundance within a few miles. Thence diagonally to the northwest, and 175 feet from any other structure, is a building 50 by 20 feet, and 10 feet elevation, of stone, with an interior wall, making a wagon shop, 20 by 20 feet, and blacksmith's shop, 30 by 20 feet. This is decidedly the finest shop we have seen upon the Plains. Passing back easterly we find the largest stable west of the Missouri river, it being 230 by 32 feet, and 12 feet elevation, with stalls upon either side, 9 by 4 1-2 feet, with passage way 12 feet wide through the entire length, 20 feet upon either side next the entrance being reserved for grain and guard rooms. The loft will contain a large quantity of hay, and the stable is ample for a maximum company of Cavalry. Next, to the south, and parallel at a distance of 100 feet, is the corral, 200 feet square, with shed roof all round; inside elevation, 11 feet; outside, 6 feet; depth, 15 feet; one-half affording rooms for wagon master, teamsters, mess room, kitchen, store room, harness shop, mechanics' sleeping room, and grain room, while the remaining half is used, with double stalls 9 feet wide, for mules. In the interior of the corral can be packed the entire train. Upon the north and parallel to the right flank, at a distance of 400 feet, and upon prolongation of the color line, is the hospital, 100 by 25 feet, and 12 feet elevation, subdivided as follows: east end, steward's room, next store room, next dispensary, next ward—these are each 14 by 25; next, ward, 28 by 25 feet; next, kitchen, 14 by 25 feet. Thence, to the north, 400 yards distant, upon a beautiful knoll, is the graveyard, containing four citizens and one soldier. Southwesterly from headquarters, to the left and rear, at a distance of four hundred yards, stands the magazine, of stone, 30 by 20 feet, and 10 feet elevation, containing an abundant supply of cavalry, artillery, and infantry ammunition. The hay at this post is more perfectly preserved than is usually the case. The stacks rest upon platforms, avoiding dampness and rot, are neatly pointed up and securely strapped, and all is inclosed by a rail fence and ditch, the latter to guard against fire, which sometimes sweeps over the prairie. The buildings are all of regular panel work, 13 to 14 feet, let into mortises in posts, 8 by 8 feet, the posts being thoroughly pinned, top and bottom, through plate, girder, and sill. Across the rear of the fort is a most perfect stockade, with loopholes well arched upon the side to give the greatest range to musketry. The same style of stockade will extend across the front. Upon the centre of each flank will be placed a blockhouse of hewed logs, loopholed. Upon the top will be placed upon a platform a 12-lb. howitzer, protected to balustrade wall embrasured. One of these frowning monitors now stands at each corner of the Parade.

The fort is situated upon a beautiful elevation, next which, through the ravine upon the south side, runs an excellent stream, known as Spring Creek, having its source from a spring near the Black Hills, running Summer and Winter, passing through the centre of the corral, furnishing the entire command and stock with pure water, and emptying itself into the Big Laramie river. A 10-foot walk will extend around the Parade, and across the centre each way, leaving a circular walk around the flagstaff. From the Parade a walk will lead to the magazine, and one to the hospital; all will be perfectly graded and graveled. The serpentine style of walk will not be adopted.

This post was commenced on the 12th day of July last, and has been built entirely by the troops with the aid of half a dozen citizen carpenters and three stonemasons, probably more work than has been accomplished in the same space of time (five months) at any other post upon the Plains; and it is the expressed conviction of those who have seen this fort, that, with the exception of Fort Riley, which is built of stone at large cost, it is not excelled for location, strength, regularity, and convenience.

SHRAPNELL.

MONUMENT FUND FOR FALLEN REGULARS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—A correspondent in your paper of the 26th inst., over the signature of E. H. T., very properly asks for information regarding the proposed monument to the memory of officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, who have fallen in the war of the late Rebellion. As treasurer of the monument fund, I take pleasure in giving to him, and others interested, all the information in my power.

The receipts of the fund, from all sources, are as follows:

From officers.....	\$11,310 25
From enlisted men and Government employees.....	2,652 29
From relatives and friends of officers.....	822 60
From interest and profit on investments in United States Certificates, etc.....	2,489 70

Total.....	\$17,274 24
From this deduct for expenses of inauguration, correspondence, printing circulars, address, etc.....	456 88
Balance on hand.....	\$16,817 36

This balance is invested:

In United States 7.30 and compound interest notes.....	\$14,636 51
Deposited on interest in New York Life Insurance and Trust Company.....	2,190 06
Cash.....	85
Total.....	\$16,817 36

And to this may be added United States interest coupons due December 15th, not collected.....	410 62
Amount of the fund.....	\$17,227 98

About one-half of the officers on the Army list of 1864 have subscribed, many of them more than the amount suggested by the original executive committee, and many have expressed their readiness to increase their subscriptions, if called upon.

It has ever been the opinion of the executive committee and others consulted, that the work should not be commenced with a fund of less than \$25,000, and that this amount can be raised with proper exertion on the part of those interested. That renewed exertions have not been made to raise this amount is probably due to the fact that the many changes of officers at this post, during the last two years, have taken from the executive committee nearly all of those who were most active and interested in the origin of the project, and to the general disposition to wait for the re-organization of the Army under the law passed at the last session of Congress. When this organization is complete, it is to be hoped that energetic exertions will be made largely to increase the fund, and with it to raise a monument worthy of the many brave and distinguished Regulars who have sacrificed their lives for their country.

A. E. CHURCH, Prof. U. S. M. A., Treasurer.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1866.

THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Two bills are now before Congress, one to abolish the Marine Corps and one to create the grade of Brigadier-General Commandant.

Those most interested in the existence of the Marine Corps entertain no fear as to the fate of the first bill. The history of the Corps, its service in every war, since the organization of the U. S. Navy, have been too prominent to admit of a doubt in this matter.

We desire to speak more particularly of the bill to create the grade of Brigadier-General. The only argument as yet advanced in its favor being the fact that its numerical force would seem to justify such action on the part of Congress. No mention is made of the services of the Corps during the late Rebellion.

Its gallantry at New Orleans, Mobile, Vicksburg, Port Hudson or Fort Fisher is not urged as a reason that any such honor should be conferred on the Corps. What officer of Marines, we would ask, has been advanced a number in his grade, or has had a bar added to his shoulder-straps as token of his services or gallantry during the late Rebellion. It is true, under the act of January, 1865, a Board of Admirals was convened to advance officers of the Navy or Marine Corps "for having exhibited eminent and conspicuous conduct or extraordinary heroism in battle," but this law, as far as the Marines are concerned, remains a dead letter, the few officers of the Corps who were able to pass the scrutinizing ordeal of this Board never having been promoted.

While the Corps cannot show in a single instance where its services have been deemed of sufficient merit during the late Rebellion to justify the promotion of any of its members, we think Congress will hesitate to create the grade of Brigadier-General solely on the grounds that the number of men composing the Corps "would seem to justify it."

HUSH.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARKANSAS.

The following is the distribution of the troops serving in the Department of the Arkansas, Brevet Major-General E. C. Ord, commanding:

LITTLE ROCK.—Companies C, D, G and H, Twenty-eighth Infantry, Company F, Fifty-fourth U. S. Colored Troops; Colonel C. H. Smith Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry, commanding; Light battery G, Fifth Artillery.

CAMDEN.—Companies B, I and K, Twenty-eighth Infantry, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Gilbert, Major, Twenty-eighth Infantry.

WASHINGTON.—Company E, Twenty-eighth Infantry, Brevet Major G. S. Peirce, Captain, Twenty-eighth Infantry.

MUNN'S MILL.—Company F, Twenty-eighth Infantry, Second Lieutenant James M. Smith, Twenty-eighth Infantry.

JACKSONPORT.—Company A, Twenty-eighth Infantry, Brevet Major John Rhiza, Captain, Twenty-eighth Infantry.

FORT GIBSON.—Companies C, D, E, G, I and K, Nineteenth Infantry, Major Pinkney Lugensiel, Nineteenth Infantry, commanding.

FORT SMITH.—Company B, Nineteenth Infantry, Brevet Major W. J. Leyster, Captain, Nineteenth Infantry.

FORT ARBUCKLE.—Companies A and H, Nineteenth Infantry, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel V. K. Hart, Captain, Nineteenth Infantry.

DOVAN.—Company F, Nineteenth Infantry, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Mulligan, Captain, Nineteenth Infantry.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS SINCE DECEMBER 14, 1866.

DECEMBER 14.—Permission to delay reporting to his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted to First Lieutenant C. M. Allen, Second U. S. Cavalry.

The telegraphic order of the 12th instant, from this office, directing the Superintendent General Recruiting Service to forward, as soon as they become available under existing orders, thirty-three recruits to Battery I, First U. S. Artillery, Brownsville, Texas, and forty to Battery K, First U. S. Artillery, New Orleans, La., said recruits to be not less than five feet seven inches in height, is hereby confirmed.

DECEMBER 15.—Leave of absence for thirty days, to take effect when relieved from his present duties, is hereby granted Brevet Colonel G. R. Giddings, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry.

The following officers of the Twentieth U. S. Infantry are hereby relieved from their present duties, and will proceed without delay to join their regiment, in the Department of the Potomac: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Cutts; Brevet Major E. R. Parry; Second Lieutenant Herman Schreiner.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Major C. B. Throckmorton, Fourth U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 82, December 5, 1866, from Headquarters Department of the Lakes, is hereby extended ten days.

Second Lieutenant C. E. Bennett, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, will proceed without delay to join his regiment in the Department of the Gulf.

The Superintendent General Recruiting Service will prepare detachments of convenient size of the recruits which are or may become disposable at the General Depots, and forward them under proper charge to the Second U. S. Artillery, serving in the Military Division of the Pacific. Five hundred recruits are required.

DECEMBER 19.—The order of the 13th instant directing Major-General Meade, U. S. A., to repair to this city on official business, on the completion of which he would resign his proper station, is hereby confirmed.

DECEMBER 20.—Leave of absence for four days, to date from January 2, 1867, is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Wilson, Commissary of Subsistence.

DECEMBER 17.—The permission granted First Lieutenant James L. Sherman, First U. S. Artillery, November 20, 1866, from Headquarters Armies of the U. S., to delay ten days en route to his station at Fort Schuyler, New York Harbor, is hereby confirmed.

The telegraphic order of the 15th instant, from this office, granting Captain Thomas H. Reeves, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry (colored) permission to delay joining his regiment for ten days, is hereby confirmed.

Upon passing a satisfactory examination before the Examining Board at Louisville, Ky., Second Lieutenant F. D. Garretty, Forty-third U. S. Infantry (V. R. C.) will return without delay to Claiborne Parish, Louisiana, and resume his former duties.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Major Joseph S. York, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 106, Nov. 23, 1866, from Headquarters Post of Mobile, Ala., is hereby extended thirty days.

Brevet Major A. H. Smith, Assistant Surgeon, will report in person without delay, to Brevet Major-General McIntosh, Lieutenant-Colonel Forty-second U. S. Infantry (V. R. C.) at Hart's Island, New York Harbor, for duty at that post.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted Captain L. M. Hamilton, Seventh U. S. Cavalry.

DECEMBER 18.—As soon as the recruits ordered by Special Orders No. 594, Nov. 28, 1866, and Special Orders No. 622, December 14, 1866, from this office, to be sent to the infantry regiments and artillery companies in the Department of the Gulf have been forwarded, the Superintendent General Recruiting Service will prepare detachments of convenient size of the recruits which are or may from time to time become disposable at the General Recruiting Depots, and forward them successively, under proper charge, to the regiments hereafter mentioned, serving in the Department of the Tennessee, until each regiment is filled, in the order named:

I. Second U. S. Infantry, Louisville, Ky., 95 recruits required.

II. Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, Macon, Georgia, 320 recruits required.

III. Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, Savannah, Georgia, 135 recruits required.

IV. Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, Vicksburg, Mississippi, 220 recruits required.

V. Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry, Memphis, Tennessee, 200 recruits required.

VI. Thirty-third U. S. Infantry, Macon, Georgia, 260 recruits required.

VII. Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry, Nashville, Tennessee, 120 recruits required.

First Lieutenant P. H. Remington, Eighth U. S. Infantry, will proceed without delay to join his regiment in the Department of the South.

DECEMBER 21.—Upon the expiration of his present leave of absence, Brevet Major D. M. Meredith, Thirty-third U. S. Infantry, will proceed without delay to join his regiment in the Department of the Tennessee.

Second Lieutenant William Shields, Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry (V. R. C.), will return without delay to Alexandria, Va., and resume his duties in the Freedmen's Bureau.

Authority to delay joining his regiment in the Department of Columbia is hereby granted Captain Joseph T. Haskell, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry, for such length of time as, in the opinion of the Commissary General of Subsistence, may be necessary to enable him to settle his accounts with the Subsistence Department.

DECEMBER 24.—Leave of absence for thirty days is hereby granted Major Wickliffe Cooper, Seventh U. S. Cavalry. The verbal order to report in person to the Adjutant-General of the Army given Brevet Brigadier-General J. L. Gardner, Colonel U. S. Army, by the Commanding General Department of the Carolinas, and the verbal order to repair to his home and await further orders given him from this office, in the month of July last, are hereby confirmed.

The permission to delay reporting to his regiment grant-

ed Captain C. H. Whittlesey, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 574, Nov. 17, 1866, from this office, is hereby extended twenty days.

THE GENEALOGY OF GENERAL GRANT.

A RECENT number of the *Norwich Bulletin* contains an article from Richard A. Wheeler, Esq., of Stonington, who has carefully traced out the ancestry of General Grant. The *Willimantic Journal* publishes the facts brought out by Mr. Wheeler, with some additions, as follows:

General Grant is descended from an ancient and worthy Connecticut family, the immigrant ancestor of which was Matthew Grant, who came over in the ship *Mary and John* to Dorchester, Mass., in 1630. He came to Windsor, Conn., with the earliest settlers of that town, where he became an active and prominent man, being for many years its faithful town clerk.

1. Matthew Grant m. Priscilla —, Nov. 16, 1625; he d. Dec. 16, 1681. Chil.: Priscilla; (2) Samuel, b. Nov. 12, 1631; Tahan; John.

2. Samuel Grant, of Windsor, m. Mary Porter, May 27, 1658. Chil.: (3) Samuel, Jr., b. April 30, 1659; John; Matthew; Josiah; Nathaniel; Mary; Sarah; Abigail.

3. Samuel Grant, Jr., of Windsor, m. 1st, Hannah Filley, Dec. 6, 1683, by whom he had a dau. Hannah, who d. young; m. 2d, Grace Miner, dau. of John, of Woodbury, April 11, 1688. Their chil. were: Hannah; Samuel; (4) Noah, b. Dec. 16, 1692; Abigail; Ephraim; Grace; David; Ebenezer.

4. Noah Grant, located in Tolland, Conn., soon after that town was settled. He m. Martha Huntington, dau. of John, of Norwich. They had the following chil.: (5) Noah, b. July 12, 1718; Adoniram; Solomon; Martha.

5. Noah Grant removed from Tolland to Coventry about 1750. He and his brother Solomon, who was also a resident of Coventry, joined the expedition to Crown Point in 1755, and were both killed the same year. He m. Susanah Delano, Nov. 5, 1746, and had chil.: (6) Noah, b. June 20, 1748; Peter.

6. Noah Grant served with distinction in the Revolutionary War. He removed from Coventry to Pennsylvania about 1787. He m. 1st, Mrs. Anna Richardson, in Coventry; she died before he emigrated; he m. 2d in Pennsylvania, Rachel Kelley, in 1791. Chil. by 1st wife b. in Coventry: Peter; Solomon. Chil. by 2d wife b. in Pennsylvania: Susan; (7) Jesse Root, b. Jan. 1794; Margaret; Noah; John; Roswell; Rachel.

7. Jesse Root Grant, father of General Grant, was named for Hon. Jesse Root, of Coventry, the learned and able Chief Justice of Connecticut during a former generation. He settled in Ohio and m. Miss Hannah Simpson, June 24, 1821. Their chil. were: General Ulysses Simpson, born April 27, 1822. It will be seen by the above record that General Grant is a descendant in the 8th generation from Matthew Grant, of Windsor, the line being as follows: 1, Matthew; 2, Samuel; 3, Samuel, Jr.; 4, Noah; 5, Noah; 6, Noah; 7, Jesse Root; 8, Ulysses Simpson. Beside the Grant blood, General Grant is descended through the female lines from several other Connecticut families of note, among them, the Porter, Huntington and Lathrop families, which have produced many distinguished men.

GENERAL S. R. CURTIS.

WE received last week by telegraph the sad intelligence of the sudden death by apoplexy of Samuel R. Curtis, late Major-General U. S. Volunteers, and at the time of his decease one of the commissioners of the Pacific railroad. General Curtis was born in Ohio, in February, 1807, and graduated from the United States Military Academy, West Point, July 1, 1831, being made a Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Seventh U. S. Infantry. He resigned his position in the Army June 30, 1832, engaging in the profession of civil engineering in his native state from 1832 to 1837. In this latter year he was made Chief Engineer of the Muskingum river improvement, and held this position until May, 1839. He also became a counselor at law in Ohio about 1842. He connected himself with the Ohio militia, being first captain and then colonel of a regiment, and finally Adjutant-General of the State. He served during the Mexican war as colonel of the Third regiment of Ohio Volunteers. After the discharge of his regiment he served on the staff of Major (then Brigadier) General John E. Wool, and was made the civil and military governor of Camargo, Monterey and Saltillo. At the close of the war he returned to Ohio, but finally settled in Iowa, for the First District of which State he was elected a representative in Congress in 1856, and again in 1858 and 1860. On the outbreak of the war he was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and assigned to duty at St. Louis, but was shortly after made commander of the Army destined to operate against the Confederates in Southwestern Missouri and Arkansas, and which, under his leadership, fought and won the important battle of Pea Ridge. For this victory he was promoted to be a Major-General, and was subsequently appointed Commander of the Department of "Kansas and the Territories," and of the Department of the Northwest. Upon receiving the appointment of Railroad Commissioner of the Pacific railroad, he was mustered out of his rank as Major-General of Volunteers. In Congress he was a steady adherent of the Republican party, and especially identified himself with the advocacy of the project of constructing a railroad to the Pacific Ocean.

UNDER the provisions of General Orders No. 79, May 1, 1865, from the Adjutant-General's Office, the services of the following officers being no longer needed, they have been honorably mustered out of the service of the United States, to take effect from the dates set opposite their respective names. They will receive no final payments until they shall have satisfied the Pay Department that they are not indebted to the United States: Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers Captain Charles B. Wagner, Brevet Colonel, January 1, 1867; Hospital Chaplain Robert Day, December 27, 1866.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

CAPTAIN Robert Ayres, Captain Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, has been ordered to Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation. A leave of absence for two days has been granted First Lieutenant Lafayette Hammond, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry.

Mr. Edmund Rice, late Colonel Nineteenth Massachusetts, has been appointed First Lieutenant in the Fortieth U. S. Infantry.

The resignation of Second Lieutenant Oliver B. Liddell, Thirty-sixth U. S. Infantry, has been accepted, to date from January 1, 1867.

Brevet Brigadier-General Alfred Sully, U. S. Army, has been detailed as a member of the Examining Board sitting in New York City.

Brevet Major-General W. L. Elliott, Lieutenant-Colonel First U. S. Cavalry, left New York for the Military Division of the Pacific on the 31st ult.

COMPANY A. Twenty-eighth Infantry, Second Lieutenant L. M. De Motte commanding, has been ordered from De Vall's Bluff, to take post at Jacksonport, Ark.

Brevet Colonel R. W. Kirkham, Quartermaster U. S. Army, in addition to his other duties, has been directed to act as Chief Commissary of the Department of California.

SECOND Lieutenant Robert Cullen, Veteran Reserve Corps, has been mustered out and honorably discharged the service of the United States, to date November 30, 1866, on account of his services being no longer required.

CAPTAIN George L. Choisy, recently appointed to the Fortieth U. S. Infantry, has been ordered to take command of a draft of recruits from New York to Macon, Ga., reporting on his arrival there for duty with his regiment.

FIRST Lieutenant H. F. Brewerton, Brevet Major Fifth U. S. Artillery, has been transferred from Company B, to Battery F, Fifth U. S. Artillery, and will join his proper station without delay.

FIRST Lieutenant Harry M. Smith, Twenty-eighth Infantry, has been relieved as Post Quartermaster at Camden, Ark., and ordered to report for duty with his company (F) at Munn's Mill, Ark.

SECOND Lieutenant William Shields, Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), has been directed to return, without delay, to Alexandria, Va., and resume his duties in the Freedmen's Bureau.

Brevet Major F. A. Seely, Assistant Quartermaster, having been ordered to duty with the Freedmen's Bureau, he will report by letter to the Assistant Commissioner State of North Carolina, for assignment.

The resignations of Brevet Major C. Irving Wilson, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, and Brevet Major Peter V. Schenck, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, have been accepted; to take effect January 1, 1867.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Lofland, January 15, 1867, Additional Paymaster U. S. Army, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Cornelius, Veteran Reserve Corps, have been honorably mustered out of the service.

MAJOR-GENERAL Francis P. Blair, Jr., has been appointed Government Commissioner of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division, and the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad, vice General Samuel R. Curtis, deceased.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles A. Reynolds, Assistant Quartermaster, in Special Orders No. 77, November 22, 1866, from Headquarters Department of the Tennessee, has been extended ten days.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Colonel J. R. Edie, Eighth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 78, December 6, 1866, from Headquarters Department of the South, has been extended ten days. S. O. No. 639, December 24, 1866.

SECOND Lieutenant C. W. Miner, Nineteenth Infantry, relieved First Lieutenant J. E. Bennett as Post Quartermaster, at Fort Smith. Lieutenant Bennett reports for duty with his company (G, Twenty-eighth Infantry), at Little Rock, Ark.

SECOND Lieutenant George W. Tipton, Tenth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, has been mustered out and honorably discharged the service of the United States, on account of his services being no longer required. S. O. No. 617, December 24, 1866.

CAPTAIN H. Gardner, Third regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, has been mustered out and honorably discharged the service of the United States, to date October 28, 1866, on account of his services being no longer required. S. O. No. 636, December 22, 1866.

So much of Special Orders No. 329, Paragraph 63, from the Adjutant-General's Office, dated June 24, 1865, as relates out of the service of the United States Surgeon John R. Petherbridge, U. S. Volunteers, has been amended so to take effect August 1, 1865.

LIEUTENANT Samuel M. Mills, Nineteenth Infantry, has been relieved from duty as Adjutant, post of Camden, Ark., and ordered to Little Rock, Ark.; made Adjutant Twenty-eighth Infantry (formerly Second Battalion Nineteenth Infantry), and Post Adjutant of Little Rock.

The General Court-martial, which assembled at Fort Rice, Dakota, and of which Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Powell, Captain Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, was president, has been dissolved by Brevet Major-General A. H. Terry, commanding Department of Dakota.

CAPTAIN J. H. Belcher, Assistant Quartermaster, will report in person without delay to the Commanding General and to the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, for assignment to duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, under the direction of Brevet Brigadier-General L. C. Easton, Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri.

The following-named officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps have been mustered out and honorably discharged the service of the United States, to date December 15, 1866, on account of their services being no longer required:

Brevet Colonel A. G. Brady, Major Twentieth regiment, and Major James W. H. Stickney, Twenty-fourth regiment.

Brevet Brigadier-General L. C. Easton, Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri, will relieve Brevet Brigadier-General J. A. Potter, Colonel and Depot Quartermaster, of his present duties at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. General Potter, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to Detroit, Michigan, and there enter upon the settlement of his accounts for expenditures during the war.

The following-named officers have been relieved from further duty with the Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, and ordered to proceed without delay to the places set opposite their respective names, where they will establish recruiting offices, and recruit for their regiment: Lieutenant H. L. Stone, Forty-first U. S. Infantry, to Jacksonville, Fla.; Captain John O'Connor, Forty-first U. S. Infantry, to Shreveport, La.

By direction of the President, so much of Special Orders No. 429, Paragraph 2, from the Adjutant-General's Office, dated August 28, 1866, as musters out of the service of the United States Captain Henry W. Smith, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Volunteers, to take effect September 1, 1866 (afterward amended to date December 1, 1866), has been suspended till further orders, and he will join his proper station without delay.

COLONEL R. M. Sawyer, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of Lieutenant-General Sherman, died at the Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, of typhoid fever, on the evening of the 27th ult. Colonel Sawyer was a native of New York, and was thirty-one years of age. He went through a partial course of instruction at Columbia College, after which he commenced the study of the law in the office of Mr. Myers, ex-Attorney-General of New York. After completing his legal studies, he removed to Fond du Lac, in Wisconsin, and was in the enjoyment of a good practice when the war broke out. On the first summons of the President for troops, he joined the First Wisconsin Regiment (Colonel Starkweather) as a private, and served for six months. On a reorganization of the regiment for three years, he raised a company, but accepted a commission as second lieutenant in deference to friends whom he wished to see placed in superior rank. Soon after this he was made Assistant Adjutant-General to General Hamilton, and retained that position until the General resigned. He was subsequently appointed on the staff of Lieutenant-General Sherman, with whom he served during the campaign in Georgia. At the time of his death he held the appointment of Captain Twenty-fifth U. S. Infantry, having been recently mustered out of his Volunteer rank. The remains of the Colonel were interred at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, on the 28th ult.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The supply steamer *Memphis*, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant-Commander H. H. Gorringer, is ordered to proceed to the Gulf Squadron on January 10th inst, with supplies for that squadron.

COMMANDER G. H. Cooper, commanding U. S. steamer *Winoski*, reports his arrival at New Orleans, La., from Vera Cruz via Tampico and the Rio del Norte. As soon as he could coal his ship he was to sail for Havana, via Key West.

BOSTON NAVY-YARD.—The *Oscola* is fitting for sea. The *Seminole*, in dry-dock under carpenters' hands. The *Franklin*, having her engines tested. The *Guerriere*, being prepared for sea service. The *Kearsarge*, being broken out. The *Bienville*, being broken out. The *Monongahela*, being broken out.

The United States steamer *Mohongo*, Commander James A. Green, was at Acapulco on the 7th of December, having arrived there from Panama on the 30th of November. She will remain there some time, probably on account of the expected evacuation of the French. Her officers and crew are all well. There were at the time in port the following French vessels of war: The *Lucifer*, *Tuliaman*, *Rhin* and *Marne*. The *Rhin* sailed for France, via Panama, with over 600 sick and wounded on board, on the 5th ult. The French Admiral was expected every day from San Blas with the balance of the fleet, when it is expected they will evacuate.

THE U. S. steamer *Aroostook* (fourth rate), 507 tons and five guns, went into commission at Philadelphia on the 21st of December. She sails about January 1st to join the Asiatic Squadron, and will be specially detailed for the destruction of the pirates which have of late been very active in the China Seas. The following is a list of her officers: L. A. Beardslee, Lieutenant-Commander, commanding; William S. Dana, Master and Executive Officer; Albert Taylor, Acting Master and Navigator; David Lee and L. A. Waterman, Acting Ensigns; Francis V. Greene, Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon; Joseph Foster, Assistant Paymaster; Henry F. Bradford, Second Assistant Engineer, in charge; John H. Hutton and Christopher Norton, Acting Second Assistant Engineers; Henry C. Barrows and William H. White, Acting Third Assistant Engineers; Charles S. Churchill Captain's Clerk.

A PRIVATE letter from Yokohama, written on board her Majesty's ship *Princess Royal* there, dated September 19th, says: "The *Nepaul* brought the last mail. She was nearly wrecked in a frightful gale. She lost all her boats and five men. We had half our hands on deck all that night (September 20). I told you four months since about a boat race between us and the crew of the American flag-ship *Harford*, in which we beat. Last night the return race came off amid the greatest excitement, in which the people on shore joined. There was heavy betting on both sides. Both boats' crews were in beautiful condition, as they had been in training for a long time, and the Americans evidently thought they were going to beat us. At 4 p. m. yesterday, both ships rigging and decks were crowded with people from the shore. At 4:15 the boats started;

they were twelve-oared outriggers. The Yankees got a little ahead at first, there was a heavy sea on. In two or three minutes our boat shot ahead, and came in ten boats' lengths before the other, after a four-mile race. The Americans, therefore, have been licked twice. The race was for \$100. It has been all the talk here for a month past. The Admiral is still at Pekin. We have had rain here for the last week.

STEAM LAUNCHES.

THE want of a steam launch for every vessel of the Navy with a tonnage of over 1,500 tons, has long been felt by the officers of our Navy, and we have had occasion more than once to allude to this need. The advantage to be gained by the use of such boats must be palpable to even the unprofessional reader, while the following extract from the *London Mechanics' Magazine* will show that our English neighbors are in advance of us in this branch of naval equipment:

There are few who visited Cherbourg or Portsmouth last year, during the presence in those ports of the combined fleets of France and England, but will remember the beautiful little steam launches attached to the French ships. It may have been owing to the comparisons then drawn of the power and efficiency of these miniature steamers of the two countries that our own authorities became convinced of the errors of their own system. At all events, scarcely twelve months had elapsed since the great iron-clad exhibition than our Admiralty had despatched two vessels on foreign service, each supplied with a steam launch as superior to those in use in the French and Russian navies as theirs had been to ours twelve months ago, and this very creditable fact, we believe, is mainly owing to the exertions of the present Controller and Chief Constructor of the Navy. The two vessels are her Majesty's screw sloop surveying vessels *Sylvia* and *Nassau*, and the two boats supplied to them are not only steam launches possessing all the excellent qualities of lightness and speed, but are also life-boats. They were built for the Admiralty, hull and engines by Mr. White, of Cowes, and their trials took place under the supervision of the officers of the steam reserve, steam factory, and shipwright department of Portsmouth yard, the results being as nearly as possible alike in both cases. In the last the boat was 27 feet long, 7 feet 3 inches broad, and 3 feet 2 inches in depth. Her weight was as follows: hull, 17 cwt.; engine, 4 cwt.; boiler, 12 cwt.; water, 4 cwt.; coals, 4 cwt.; stores, 1 cwt.;—total weight, 2 tons 2 cwt. The hull is built of mahogany of two thicknesses, the inside worked diagonally, and the outside thickness fore and aft. Capacious air-trunks run fore and aft on each side of the boat. The draught of water was 1 foot 10 1/2 inches forward, and 3 feet aft; midship section, 14 2 square feet; displacement, 10.57 tons. The speed was 6.722 knots, with exceedingly little vibration, and the consumption of fuel at this rate of steaming, estimated by the officers conducting the trial, at not more than one-half a cwt. per hour. In testing her qualities as a life-boat extra men were taken on board, making up a total of 30 people, in addition to all her other weights, and the water then let into the boat; but even under these severe conditions the water would only flow to the under side of the thwart, and the boat remained suspended by her air-tubes and casings, with her gunwale nine inches out of the water. The last experiment made was with 15 men standing on the boat's gunwale—the water still having free admission to the interior of the boat—when the water could only be brought to within 11-2 inches of the gunwale's upper edge. This concluded the trials, which were pronounced by the officials to have been throughout exceedingly satisfactory and interesting.

TURRET-SHIPS NEEDED IN ENGLAND.

OUR English contemporaries are still urging upon the Admiralty the importance of building a number of turret-ships. The following extract, taken from a British engineering journal of high standing, shows that practical Englishmen have already discovered the lessons taught them by the recent experiments, an account of which we published last week:

It is practically a new discovery in gunnery to find, as was the case last week, the 7-inch gun fired with only 13 pounds of powder (the service charge being 22 pounds) sending Palliser shot, one after the other, clear through the *Warrior* target of 4 1/2 inch plates, backing and inner skin; and not only shot, but shell; and not only live shells, but blind shells. When the target was inclined 60 degrees from the line of fire, the shot bit and entered the plate; but 20 pounds of powder could not send them through, the distance to be penetrated through the plate being then double what it is when the shot strikes at right angles to its surface. It was once believed that only Mr. Whitworth's punch-headed steel shot would bite when fired at such an acute angle to the plate. These experiments show, still more strongly than ever, the necessity for providing ourselves with turret-ships protected by still thicker armor; and Mr. Reed's lecture last week, at Plymouth, shows that he has quite made up his mind upon these points. The broadside ships, in order to work their own guns, would have to be broadside to the enemy, and thus take his fire in their weakest part. The turret-ships would lie end on and fire. Even then we require armor from 12 inches to 18 inches thick to be safe against penetration.

With these constant discoveries of our weakness in armor, there is nothing for it but to construct new ships, and whatever we do (except to convert our old wooden fleet) other nations will follow our example. We are never done hearing of the reconstruction of our navy, and in real seriousness we have now to begin again. There will be a fresh demand for iron, for labor, and especially for such armor plates as Messrs. John Brown & Co. and Messrs. Cammel & Co. have not yet had occasion to make, except for the Cronstadt fortifications.

FOREIGN NAVAL AND MILITARY ITEMS.

The French journals do not seem to like the new military scheme. *Le Temps* declares that it far exceeds its worst fears; that it is not the *nation armée*, but a system of a permanent army which will absorb the nation. No able-bodied young man is henceforth untouched by the conscription, though exemption still subsists, and the character of inequality is made more oppressive than ever. The *Moniteur* of course upholds the plan, and goes into some curious calculations in its favor, as for instance: "Suppose, generally speaking, peasants marry at 22 years of age; we have under the military régime 225,000 men in the reserve who cannot marry before 27. This is a loss of five years each, amounting in the aggregate to 1,250,000 years of celibacy. Now for the 425,000 who in the new system may marry at 24, we have only 850,000 years of celibacy, a gain, therefore, of 275,000 years. But the combination proposed in reality is still more favorable than this, for on an average 24 years is the true age at which young men marry, and if we take these data for the new arrangement as compared with the existing one, the period of celibacy is reduced three years for 225,000 men, in the aggregate 675,000 years, which is a clear gain to the nation." The *Gazette de France* scouts the idea that an army which has vanquished Arabs, Russians and Austrians is not capable of repelling an invasion of its own territory. A covert hit at the Emperor is contained in the expression that "policy more than large permanent armies defies invasion. Had Italy and Prussia remained in the condition of the past they would not have rendered necessary this generalization of conscription which is not the less heavy to bear because we all have to submit to it."

The iron-clad *Royal Alfred* is to be the flagship of Sir Rodney Mundy, the new Commander-in-Chief of the North American Station. She is a vessel of 13,726 horsepower, and carries a central battery of ten twelve-ton guns, all of them being muzzle-loading rifles of nine-inch calibre. This part of the ship is armored with six-inch plates, and other parts of the vessel carry four-and-a-half-inch plates. Eight seven-inch guns serve as chase guns, and form the battery of the upper deck. The ship, being made of wood, is expected to be more comfortable than an iron ship.

In the return of Nov. 30th, relating to the British Naval Reserve, the Registrar-General reports the number of applicants during the year at 24,360, and the number of enrolled men at 21,168.

RECRUITING for the British Army is reported to have become quite brisk, in consequence, it is supposed, of the recommendations of the late commission which considered this subject.

THE drawings and plans for another powerful iron-clad, to be constructed at Chatham, are in course of preparation at the Admiralty. This ship will be provided with two sets of engines, each of 800 horse-power, which collectively can be worked up to something representing very nearly the strength of 10,000 horses, a means of propulsion hitherto unheard of in the British Royal Navy, whatever may have been, or said to have been, produced on the other side of the Atlantic. The vessel, we believe, is to be what the English call a Monitor, though their constructions do not contain some of the most important principles of that kind of vessels.

CHIEF Constructor REED, of the British Navy, has been making an examination of some of the principal iron-clads. The main object of the inspection seems to be to arrange for the reception of the new armament, as it has been decided that every wooden frigate shall carry a certain number of 6 1-2-ton guns, which with PALLISER'S shot and shell will pierce any ordinary armor, and every iron frigate carry 9-ton guns, which are thought to be a match for anything afloat.

LIKE prudent housekeepers, the foreign governments, now that they have a quantity of cast-off arms to get rid of, are disposing of them to their neighbors in poorer circumstances, of course "for a consideration." The King of Siam is not unwilling to appear in the company of well-prepared governments with the old arms of the French Emperor. Turkey, and, we believe, Switzerland, are also purchasers of this description of goods.

THE Corps of Cadets at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, gave an entertainment in the Fencing Academy, consisting of private theatricals, solos and dances, on Saturday evening, Dec. 29. Cadet MAHAN was stage manager and director, J. EISEN being musical conductor. Among the performers we noticed the name of Cadet FARRAGUT, who executed a fancy dance. The pieces performed were "Lend me Five Shillings," and "The Mischievous Nigger." The following Cadets composed the performers: Cadets SARTLE, RUFFNER, W. G. ROGERS, WAGER RODMAN, O. E. WOOD, HODGSON HEATH, FARRAGUT, LOMIE, S. R. JONES, MAHAN, McCALLUM, CRANSTON and RODMAN. The entertainment was a very successful one, reflecting much credit upon those giving it.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHUBB.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels and troops, and of all military and naval events.

In directing a change in the address of a paper, care should be taken to give the previous address.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

A DIPLOMAT IN STRESS.

IT is manifest that the Mexican mission is not to be reckoned among the great successes of the age. Our ambassadors have returned to the United States, and the announcement of this event reminds one of the delicate language in which unsuccessful "forward movements" used to be reported in war times: "Our forces have safely returned to this point, the object of the expedition being accomplished." General SHERMAN has gone straight up the Mississippi to his headquarters at St. Louis, without proceeding to Washington; and "Minister" CAMPBELL has brought up, not in the camps of JUAREZ, but at New Orleans.

We venture to assert, however, that the barrenness of this much-beheralded mission was no fault of General SHERMAN, whose wonderful executive vigor and brilliancy are famous the world over. If our National embassy made but a sorry show of it in hovering along the Mexican coast, we may be sure it was because there was nothing for SHERMAN to do. As it is, the story of the expedition is very brief. The *Susquehanna* carried the representatives of our diplomatic and martial power, on the 30th of November, to Vera Cruz; but there they met their first check in not being allowed to land. The vessel, according to the press telegrams, was forbidden to approach nearer the city than Verde Island, and no communication could be had thence with the Republicans. Accordingly, after waiting till December 2d, the *Susquehanna* steamed to Tampico, where, says one correspondent, "accredited emissaries of JUAREZ awaited the ambassadors of the United States." However, on the 4th, SHERMAN and his party started on a gunboat for Matamoras, where he remained until his return to New Orleans. It seems, therefore, that our minister to Mexico, in this his first attempt at presenting his credentials, merely skirted along the coast from Vera Cruz to Matamoras, touching only at the latter point and at Tampico. He does not appear to have even gone into the interior, much less to have gone to JUAREZ. The French seem to have shown General SHERMAN some courtesies, but it was hardly the French from whom he desired them. A correspondent informs us that he asked General SHERMAN the blunt question, "Do you consider your mission a failure or a success?" And the Lieutenant-General replied, "To some extent a success."

What the precise object of the Mexican mission was, has never been made very clear to the popular mind. Accordingly, how far it fell short of its aim must remain somewhat conjectural until the official report, for which, meanwhile, we shall anxiously wait. But what is clear is that the project was premature. It was started while the French and Imperialists still held possession of the country; and accordingly our ambassadors, instead of meeting those whom they went to see, found civil Frenchmen bowing and smiling and saying, like policemen, "you mustn't go there." Again, the mission was constructed in Mexico as the forerunner of American intervention and annexation; and accordingly it seems to have roused the Mexican Imperialists, at least, to indignant protest. When MAXIMILIAN issued his late manifesto, at the very moment our ambassadors were on the Mexican coast, it was received with applause, and even savored, by comparison, of a national, not

of a foreign proclamation. Again, the mission does not seem to have accomplished anything which could not have been done without it. The press correspondent tells us, as SHERMAN'S reason why the mission was a fractional success, that "we are now in possession of the plans of the JUAREZ Government, and they know what we mean to do." But it does not appear that this could not have been as well done long ago in Washington, as in Matamoras; or that Señor ROMERO was not as properly accredited an agent for that purpose as the dignitaries who are alleged to have been dispatched to meet SHERMAN. So much for knowing the plans of JUAREZ; and as for his "knowing what we mean to do," we would respectfully suggest that in that case he knows more than we know ourselves.

The fact is, that the object of sending our minister to the Republic of Mexico was, obviously, for him to present himself to President JUAREZ. He seems, however, only to have glided in a gunboat along the Gulf Coast, while the seat of government to which he was accredited was at Chihuahua, or some other distant point. Instead of going into the interior, he left Mexico altogether, and went back to New Orleans. We are told in one dispatch that there he will remain "to await the tide of events." But another later and much more audacious telegram, says that "Mr. CAMPBELL declares his purpose and expectation to find JUAREZ within forty days." If he does, he will do more than the French have been able to do in forty times forty. However, as he goes with more pacific intent than they, we doubt not he may be more successful than was Marshal BAZAINE. Mr. CAMPBELL, however, appears to be of sanguine temperament, and as he has already been "forty days" in his search, we must not be over-confident. Indeed, as we read the record, our minister has already made one false start. It appears from a late Matamoras dispatch that he had decided to "start with ESCOBEDO" for Monterey, to look for JUAREZ—for such is the language of the dispatch, implying a queer state of uncertainty as to where the President had ensconced himself. "ESCOBEDO and the balance of the troops," says the dispatch, "will also soon depart, Minister CAMPBELL to accompany them." For some inexplicable reason, however, our minister seems to have made tracks for New Orleans. Perhaps this backward movement was for the best, after all; at all events, it is rumored that ESCOBEDO was captured and killed by a rival Republican chief, CANALES, who seems to have lain in wait for him.

BRUMMEL, when discovered by a friend among a heap of rejected cravats, frankly owned, in pointing to the unsuccessful neckties, "these are my failures." We hope the Government will not be discouraged at the result of its first effort at a diplomatic mission, but will try again at a maturer opportunity. Mr. CAMPBELL, on his part, evidently recalls the story of BRUMMEL and the neckerchiefs, of BRUCE and the spider. His vigorous determination to hunt down JUAREZ and present his credentials will call for applause, and his sanguine expectation of being able "to find JUAREZ within forty days," will especially astonish those who have hitherto considered that a difficult operation. However, success to our minister in his novel diplomatic perambulations. The spectacle of an ambassador so resolutely hunting up the Government to which he is accredited is not often to be met; and may he soon cease to be a "roving diplomatist."

A SINGLE isle of the Mediterranean now draws the gaze of Christendom, by a renewal, in our modern days, of the old struggle of Cross against Crescent. Crete, or Candia (for it bears a double name, the former from the ancient Greek, the latter from the recenter French), is an island containing, in round numbers, about 150,000 souls, whereof two-thirds are Greeks, and one-third Turks. To Turkey, however, belongs its governmental possession. A chain of intermingled associations, both classical and Christian, binds it to the sympathies of students of history, while the heroism of its people is now stirring a responsive chord in all friends of freedom. Its great spine of mountains, which traverses the whole length of the island, has been the scene of gallant resistance to tyranny, and its multitudinous caverns have been the retreat of sturdy patriots, who would endure all hardships rather than yield.

So various and conflicting are the stories of the

progress of the Cretan struggle, that it is idle now to attempt to predict its results. Under ordinary circumstances, the appeal of the islanders to the community of Christian nations would have been heard and answered long ago. But the awkward "Eastern Question" ties the hands alike of Russia, Austria, France, England, and Italy. Greece, indeed, has nearly broken out in open war with Turkey; while Garibaldians are flocking to Crete, it is said, by hundreds. But, for the most part, the Candians have been left to fight alone. Since the terrible storming and capture by the Turks of the monastery of Arkadi, blown up by the heroic besieged party, there is a report from Canea, the capital of the island, of another severe battle between the Turks and the Greek insurgents, wherein the former were defeated with heavy loss. MUSTAPHA PASHA, the imperial commander in Crete, makes no mention of such an engagement, but we shall have fuller details, perhaps, hereafter.

TERRIBLE as are the tidings of the slaughter among the garrison of Fort Philip Kearny, yet if the story shall startle the country from its lethargy concerning Indian affairs, our troops will not have fallen in vain. The facts of the slaughter are not only too certain to admit the hope of exaggeration, but carry their own moral. A hostile band of Indians, according to one account 3,000 strong, surrounded a party sent out from the fort, and massacred every man, mutilating, with their usual ferocity, the bodies of the dead. The party was small, being made up of Lieutenant-Colonel FETTERMAN, Captain F. H. BROWN, and Lieutenant GRUMMOND of the Second battalion, Eighteenth Infantry, and ninety-one enlisted men of that regiment, and Company C, Second Cavalry. Not a man was left to tell the story of their fate; and an awful gloom of mystery still surrounds it.

An event so tragic and lamentable ought now to convince the most sceptical that it is time to introduce a reform into our method of dealing with the Indians. That this was no sudden outburst of Indian anger, but an act of plotted malice, is evident from the hostilities which preceded it. In another column a letter from the fort recounts a severe fight near that post with 300 Indians, occurring more than a fortnight before the massacre. The truth is that the recent establishment of Fort Philip Kearny in the centre of the main hunting-grounds of the Sioux and Cheyennes, has long been the cause of bitter animosity among these tribes. All last Summer and Autumn, during its building, the Indians annoyed the pickets day and night, and repeatedly attacked the foraging parties; and the venom of these assaults attested the anger of the Indians at what they probably considered the unwarrantable invasion of their territory. The completion of the fort has been signalized by the bloodiest massacre since the Sioux were driven from Minnesota.

The simple question is, therefore, whether the Indian or the white man shall possess the short and convenient route of travel between the Mississippi and the Pacific. The present troubles may be traced partially to the fact that the new short road to Montana cuts across what hitherto have been among the principal hunting-ground of the Indians in that locality. Now this route it is important for us to keep open, not only from patriotic considerations, and from the interests of the Pacific States and Territories, but in the interests of civilization. The tide of emigration and overland commerce surges and resurges in tolerably fixed channels across the mountains and plains. We may legislate as we please about the internal economy of the Indians, and their conduct on the reservations. But the great desideratum is a road kept absolutely free of Indians for travellers and trains. It so happens that these channels have swayed somewhat from their original tracks, with the advance of civilization. But it would be folly to block the wheels of progress for the sake of original grants of territory to a savage race doomed to disappear.

We believe the plan partially described by General SHERMAN in his late Report, and often discussed and recommended by other officers, to be the true solution of our Indian difficulties. This plan is substantially to make a broad belt for travel across the continent, which it shall be the care of the military to keep open. It proposes to prohibit the Indians, not from committing their robberies and murders on this route, but from infesting the route at all. The Cheyennes, Ar-

rapahoes, Camanches and other neighboring tribes would then be forced to keep south of the Arkansas and east of Fort Union, while the Sioux would be kept west of the Missouri, north of the Platte, and east of the short road to Montana. The effect of this disposition would be to leave a wide zone of travel in which safety could be guaranteed. Moreover, it would include not only the lines of ordinary travel, but also the tracks of both Pacific railroads, which latter we must sooner or later protect.

Assurances that the Indians are "quiet" and "pacific" will not long suffice for our constantly increasing streams of travel. The proper assurance is that the Indians are "not there." It will be replied that it is hard to drive the Indians from their favorite hunting-grounds. But the choice is between that course and the impeding of traffic and travel, with occasional massacres, by way of variety. Moreover, these hunting-grounds must soon be diminished in value by the encroachments of civilization, in any event, so that not much will be lost. In all this argument, however, there is one thing to be kept in mind; if the military are to be held responsible for the Indians, the latter must be put more thoroughly under their control, in nominal peace as well as in war. If our troops are to keep open a highway of travel, they must be allowed to take their own precautions, and make their regulations for the guardianship of the Indians. The Indian Bureau should be transferred to the War Department.

In the dispute between the military and the civil authorities in the Carolinas, the former have got worsted, and, as we think, rightly. It should be insisted, however, that General SICKLES probably had none of the deep-laid designs attributed to him, against the "dearest and most sacred Carolina institutions," in issuing his order prohibiting the public flogging of persons within his Department. His misfortune was in lacking a sufficiently fine perception of the value attached to the institution he had so rudely shattered by the society over which he held real or nominal command. The order of General SICKLES prescribed that corporal punishment should not be inflicted upon any person other than a minor, and upon him only by the parent or guardian, etc.; and also that no person should be sold to service as a punishment for crime or for other cause. In this lay his offence, and though the order added that "the laws of the States respectively in this Department, defining and punishing vagrancy, applicable to white persons, may be enforced against all persons," yet this did not relieve the former clause of its odium. Instantly on the publication of this order, the press, the clergy, the judiciary, the legislative and executive (civil) officials of both Carolinas denounced General SICKLES as desiring to lawlessly take away what few shreds of distinctive local customs the swoop of devastating war had not already abolished.

While society was thus convulsed with excitement, the formal "appeal unto CÆSAR" was taken by several delegations of prominent State officials, headed by Governor WORTH, of North Carolina, in person. The evils of abolishing negro-whipping, especially in this unconstitutional way, were set before the Executive at length, and the appeal was successful. Now, it so happened, that one CORNELIUS WALTERS, a freedman, had just been sentenced to be flogged in Raleigh, but Major WELLS, of the staff of General BOMFORD, there commanding, interfered and stopped the sheriff when the latter had given only eight cuts. The matter was compromised by remanding the freedman until news could come from Washington of Governor WORTH's mission. In fact, three days later the satisfactory telegram came from the Governor that "the order was rescinded—you may proceed with the punishment." Whether the whipping was "proceeded with" the authorities do not say, as the interest aroused in CORNELIUS seems to have instantly died away. From the fact, however, of the Governor's taking pains to telegraph the freedman's fate, and from the enthusiastic impulses of the Raleigh people for the flogging, we have no doubt CORNELIUS drew the full balance of his lashes.

At all events, General ROBINSON, commanding at Charleston in General SICKLES' temporary absence, issues a General Order, under date of December 22d, announcing that, by command of the PRESIDENT, the objectionable paragraphs in the previous order are re-

voked. So ends, let us hope, the public exposure of this disagreeable subject, and another instance of the conflict of military and civil authorities. The courts, of course, indicted all the subordinate military officers engaged in carrying out their orders; but, of course, also; nothing was done under the indictment.

A RUMOR of a massacre by the Indians near Fort Philip Kearny, in Dakota Territory, has been confirmed by a telegram from Colonel Carrington to General Grant, in which the Colonel says that his men were attacked near the Fort by 3,000 Indians, who succeeded in killing Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Fetterman, Captain H. H. Brown, and Lieutenant Grummond, with 91 privates. After the massacre Colonel Carrington recovered and brought to the fort all the bodies. He found that they had been horribly abused and mutilated by the savages, who, it is believed, were armed with rifles and knives. The murdered men belonged to the companies named below, but in what proportion we cannot state, as the official report has not yet been received.

The following extract from a letter dated Fort Philip Kearny, Dec. 8, 1866, will show that the Indians near that post have been actively hostile for some time:

We had a severe fight near this post on the 6th inst., with about three hundred Indians, in which Lieutenant Bingham, Second U. S. Cavalry, was killed. One enlisted man (Sergeant Bowers, Eighteenth Infantry) was killed also, and four enlisted men severely wounded. The fight lasted over two hours, and many horses were disabled with balls and arrows. Several Indians were killed and a large number wounded, and seven or eight Indian ponies were killed or wounded and left on the field. The Indians, however, succeeded in carrying off their dead and wounded. Colonel Carrington had command of one detachment, which pursued the Indians, and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Fetterman, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, was in command of another detachment, following another trail. Both united about six miles from the fort, after the fight commenced. About 40 soldiers were engaged in the fight. Captain Brown, Eighteenth Infantry, Lieutenant Wands, Eighteenth Infantry, and Lieutenant Grummond, Eighteenth Infantry, were also present and actively engaged.

On the 22d of November the troops stationed at the Fort were Companies A, C, E and H, Second battalion Eighteenth U. S. Infantry (now Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry), and Company C, Second U. S. Cavalry. The following is a list of the officers on duty at the post at last report: Colonel H. B. Carrington, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, commanding; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William J. Fetterman, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, Company A, Second battalion; Brevet Major James Powell, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, Company C, Second battalion; Captain T. Tenyck, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, Company H, Second battalion; Captain Fred. Brown, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, Company E, First battalion; Brevet Captain W. H. Bisbee, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, Post Adjutant; Second Lieutenant A. H. Wands, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, Quartermaster; Second Lieutenant G. W. Grummond, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, Company C, Second battalion; Second Lieutenant J. W. Matson, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, Company H, Second battalion, Post Quartermaster; Second Lieutenant — Bingham, Second U. S. Cavalry, Company C.

The following officers of the cavalry arm of the service have appeared before the Board in session in Washington, D. C., and passed their examination, since last report: GEORGE A. FORSYTH, Major Ninth Cavalry; F. W. BENTEN, Captain Seventh Cavalry; WECKLIFFE COOPER, Major Seventh Cavalry; LOUIS N. CARPENTER, Captain Tenth Cavalry; DAVID W. WALLINGFORD, Second Lieutenant.

GENERAL Orders No. 11, from Headquarters Department of Virginia, dated February 9, 1866, prohibiting commanding officers of posts, not included in any military districts, from leaving their posts without permission from Department Headquarters, has been revoked by Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A.

The location for the military camp selected by the commanding officer of Camp Independence, California, in Fish Lake Valley, having been approved by the Commanding General Military Division of the Pacific, is announced as a military station of the Department of California.

COLONEL PENNYBACKER, of the Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry, has passed the Board of which General AUGUR is President, which has been convened in New York for the examination of officers appointed in the infantry arm of the service.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the execution of General Orders No. 11, from Headquarters of the Department of the Potomac, has been suspended until further orders. The text of this order was given on page 294 of the last issue of the JOURNAL.

ENGLISH NAVAL VESSELS.

Mr. Reed, the chief constructor of the British Navy, has recently been delivering a lecture in England, in which he gives his opinion very decidedly against the plan of altering the present English wooden fleet into turret vessels, as proposed by Mr. Henwood. The London *Engineer* speaks of Mr. Reed's lecture as follows:

On Friday, the 7th December, Mr. Reed delivered a lecture at the Plymouth Mechanics' Institute on armor-plated ships. In regard to the past, Mr. Reed has been, perhaps, needlessly prolix in vindicating what the Admiralty has done in past years; for few persons doubt that the Admiralty, with the lights which they had then to guide them, did wisely to build the *Warrior* fleet, and also to abridge the length in subsequent vessels when the inconvenience of great length in broadside ships had been discovered. But it is in the views which have reference to the future that the great value of Mr. Reed's discourse lies, and every word of this part of it deserves to be emblazoned in letters of gold. If Mr. Reed's views are permitted to have sway—and we do not know of any one who is likely to assume the responsibility of resisting their adoption—then is England safe at sea; for she will possess ships such as none other, whether in America or elsewhere, could hope successfully to withstand. Mr. Reed rejects, as Utopian, the project of converting our old wooden fleet into iron-clads, as, indeed, so practical an authority could hardly fail to do, and he shows, first, that the conversion could not be effected at the estimated cost, or in the estimated time, and secondly, that even if it were effected, the converted vessels would be practically useless from being too slow, too penetrable, and too weak. These objections we have already urged against the scheme, and we venture to say that they will have presented themselves as insurmountable to every competent and unbiased observer. But they assume a new force when impelled by Mr. Reed's authority. The following are Mr. Reed's remarks upon this important subject, and they leave very little further to be said:

"I have observed a strong disposition lately to encourage an enormous expenditure upon the conversion of our existing wooden line-of-battle ships, as a means of multiplying the numbers of our iron-clad fleet. It is considered, I believe, that we might advantageously convert some twenty or thirty of our wooden steam line-of-battle ships, by cutting them down nearly to the water's edge, arming them with two or three turrets and heavy guns, and rigging and equipping them as sea-going ships. The proposal, as it came to my notice, was to make the decks of these ships about 3 3/4 feet above the water, and fire guns from turrets over this deck, the gun-ports being between 4 and 5 feet above the water. A short piece of the bow and stern of the ship is to be left standing at the ends, and the two are to be connected by a bridge running over the turrets. Now, I have carefully considered this proposal, with all the attention and calculation that its importance deserves, and I see many objections to it that deserve the most serious consideration before such a scheme is adopted. In the first place, I am at an utter loss to understand of what use a large sea-going ship is to be with gun-ports less than 5 feet above the water—and as a matter of fact they would be less than 4 feet. Can any one who has ever been at sea at all imagine that guns in a turret so close to the water's surface can be fought there even in moderate weather? It is simply impossible. Either the ports must be kept shut, and the ship be rendered useless for the time, or the guns and interior of the turrets must be deluged by the sea every time the ports are opened; and even if it were possible to work the guns, it would be impossible to aim at the enemy, owing to the intervention of the waves. Again, these ships carry at present from 800 to 1,000 men, and as they are still to be rigged with large masts and spars and a great spread of canvas, they will require at the very least half that number to work them, let us say 450. Now, it is impossible to provide satisfactory living and sleeping accommodation for this large number of officers and men, and stowage for all the coal and sea stores which would be essential for sea-going purposes, in the small space left when the ship is cut down as proposed. If the Government were to convert the ships, and send them to sea with the necessary number of men on board, the discomfort and disease would, I fear, be very great. Further, these ships are all more or less decaying even now, and by the time their conversion was completed they would be in a worse condition, of course. Again, they are not, as a rule, fast ships even at present, certainly not equal to our first-class iron-clads by a great deal. The proposal involves, however, the sinking of them much deeper in the water, and thus reducing even the speed which they now possess. I have also made a rough estimate of the cost of converting these ships upon this plan, and believe it would amount to £140,000 per ship. But let us presume that £120,000 would cover the cost (and this is less than the cost of the *Royal Sovereign's* conversion, although she has armor that is not now shell-proof, and has not been fitted with sea-going appliances), and let us presume that twenty-five such ships are converted. Then we shall have to expend three millions of money upon the transformation of these old line-of-battle ships into comparatively slow and inferior iron-clads, the whole of which together would be unfit, I fear, to cope with even one such ship as might be built new for one-sixth of the cost, viz., a ship plated with 16 to 16 inches of armor, carrying 22-ton guns, and steaming at a speed of 15 knots. It may be added that all these line-of-battle ships have weak and exposed stern-ports and rudders, and are incapable of being used securely as rams. Nor do I think that any argument is to be drawn from the consideration of the time required for converting them. The Royal Dockyards, with the multiplied other works which they have to perform, could not convert them in many years, and the workmen of the large private firms possessing docks are accustomed now to iron-work only, and would build new iron ships nearly or quite as quickly as they would convert these.

"There is another consideration which should not be lost sight of. It is usually represented that the engines of these ships are for the most part good and available, and so many of them are; some six or eight of them have never been used at all, but there are very many of them

requiring repair, and you will perhaps be surprised to learn that the engines of twenty-two of these ships, into the condition of which I recently inquired, require repairs amounting to an estimated sum of £128,000. The new engines are susceptible of conversion for the ships of modern type."

We have only, in conclusion, to express our regret that any professedly scientific journal should have endeavored to vindicate the clap-net proposal to which Mr. Henwood has given circulation. Common newspapers, of course, are easily taken in when any engineering project, however visionary, is propounded, and, among such projectors, are habitually unable to distinguish between a goose and a phoenix. But it should be the function of engineering papers to explode all palpable bubbles, and to guide public opinion aright in matters beyond popular analysis and appreciation. As, however, the opinions of the best judges finally sway the belief of those who are not judges at all, so are we convinced that the dissentients from the views we have put forth regarding Mr. Henwood's proposal, backed as they now are by Mr. Reed's acquiescence, and as they are sure to be by the great bulk of informed engineering opinion, will soon be very few indeed, and, to a corresponding extent, will the public lose confidence in those blind guides by whom they have been so much misled.

NAVAL STATION, MOUND CITY, ILL.

THE Mound City Naval Station has been so reduced from the proportions it had during the war that it is at present a comparatively small establishment. There are at present there eleven vessels of all descriptions, viz: the receiving ship, eight Monitors and two tugs. There are stationed at this place about one hundred seamen, one hundred marines, eighteen mechanics and laborers and six watchmen. The following is a list of the officers on duty at this post:

Commandant's Office.—Commodore Charles A. Poor, Commandant; Acting Master J. E. Giddings, Executive Officer; Ely Smith, Commandant's Secretary.

Paymaster's Office.—C. P. Wallach, Paymaster; A. Schoyer, Chief Clerk; Jno. R. Mason, Clerk.

Engineer's Office.—P. A. Rearick, First Assistant Engineer, in charge of machinery of iron-clads; Geo. W. Boles, Clerk.

Storekeeper's Office.—Acting Master J. E. Giddings, Acting Naval Storekeeper; James M. Hurd, Chief Clerk; Charles E. Odell, Clerk.

Constructor's Office.—Romeo Friganza, Master Joiner and Acting Naval Constructor; Oscar F. Price, Clerk.

Medical Department.—A. S. Oberly, Surgeon; Oran A. Rives, Acting Assistant Surgeon.

Marine Corps.—The detachment of Marine Corps at the Station is officered as follows: Captain W. H. Parker, Commanding; Second Lieutenant D. P. Maunix; Second Lieutenant L. C. Harris.

Vessels.—The Monitors are all in ordinary, and are commanded by Commander E. K. Owens.

The different Monitors are officered as follows: *Elah*.—George W. Rodgers, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, commanding; A. S. Ludlow, Acting Ensign, Executive Officer; Thomas McCausland, Acting First Assistant Engineer, in charge.

Yuma.—H. E. Bartlett, Acting Master, commanding; Lewis Kenney, Acting Ensign, Executive Officer; James B. Farrand, Acting First Assistant Engineer, in charge.

Klamath.—Jno. C. Morong, Acting Master, commanding; Frederick H. Wait, Acting Ensign, Executive Officer; Romeo E. Stall, Acting First Assistant Engineer, in charge.

Shiloh.—Charles Ackley, Acting Master, commanding; James McVey, Acting Ensign, Executive Officer; Charles Tisdadt, First Assistant Engineer, in charge.

Neosho.—Jno. L. Bryant, Acting Master, commanding; Benjamin O. Low, Acting Ensign, Executive Officer; Jno. P. Cooper, Second Assistant Engineer, in charge.

Umpqua.—James L. Roberts, Acting Ensign, commanding; M. M. Wheeler, Acting Ensign, Executive Officer; James O'Neil, Second Assistant Engineer, in charge.

The *Sundusky* and *Marietta* are in charge of the officers and crew of the *Neosho*.

The receiving ship *Grampus* is officered as follows: Thos. McElroy, Acting Master, commanding; E. C. Huggins, Acting Ensign, Executive Officer; Henry Kane, Acting Ensign; Frank McGlincey, Mate.

The tugs *Mignonne* and *Pansy* are officered as follows: James L. Quigley, Acting Ensign, commanding; George W. Pyle and Jacob Veitinger, Acting Third Assistant Engineers.

Mound City was originally selected as the site of the Western Naval Station for the following reasons:

First, Because of its central position near the junction of two great rivers, the Ohio and Mississippi, which rendered all portions of the country watered by the great western rivers and their numerous tributaries more easily accessible from this point than any other.

Secondly, Because from this point there is uninterrupted navigation to the Gulf for large vessels at all seasons of the year and at all stages of water, the river never freezing below this, and the depth of water being ample when the water is at its lowest stage.

Thirdly, Because our shores have the angle of slope that will admit of large vessels lying close in to the bank, thus rendering them secure and making floating wharves unnecessary.

Fourthly, Because all kinds of material required in ship building are more convenient to this point than any other, the best of timber in inexhaustible quantities growing in the immediate vicinity, and the two great water arteries centering here affording the cheap and speedy transportation of iron and coal from the points where the best of those articles can be obtained the cheapest.

Improvements and permanency, and minor considerations of the same nature caused the selection of Mound City as the site for a Naval Station during the war, and the improvements that have been made upon the extensive tract occupied by the Yard warrant the belief that the Government intends to maintain the Station as a permanent institution. The Yard has been enclosed with a lofty and substantial picket fence, spacious buildings for offices,

store-houses and workshops have been erected, walks have been laid down throughout the entire enclosure, the appropriation passed at the last session of Congress for levee has been judiciously expended, and a durable work that will save the Yard from all possibility of future inundation is the result. Much other work has also been done to add to the convenience and appearance of the Yard. After the expenditure of the large amount of money required to make these improvements, a considerable portion of which was expended within the last year, it appears that the Western Naval Station will remain a permanent and important feature of Mound City.

U. S. S. ASHUELOT.

We have the following from the *Ashuelot* under date of Georgetown, Pulo, Penang Island, Straits of Malacca, November 8, 1866:

For the information and gratification of those of our friends at home who supposed our destination was to be much different than it has proved to have been since we started, I send you, in behalf of the officers, an epitome of thus much of the cruise of one of the iron double-enders. We left Boston at noon, May 30th. We arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, Sunday p. m., June 30th, and found there the *Montonomah* and *Augusta*, and in company with them left on Tuesday evening, June 5th, and all arrived at Queenstown, Ireland, Saturday, p. m., June 16th. We left on Wednesday p. m., June 27th, and arrived at Lisbon, Sunday p. m., July 1st, and found there Admiral Goldborough, and the *Frolic* and *Canandaigua*, with the store-ships *Guard* and *Isis*. The *Colorado* was expected every day when we left, which was the morning of Tuesday, July 10th. We arrived at Funchal, Madeira, Friday a. m., July 13th, and left Saturday evening, July 14th. We arrived at Porto Grande, St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands, Friday p. m., July 20th, and left Tuesday p. m., July 24th. We arrived at St. Paul de Loanda—west African coast—at noon, Saturday, August 11th, and found the supply bark *Pureevoir*, Volunteer Lieutenant Commander Devins, discharging stores, in charge of which Paymaster Kenney remained at St. Paul. The *Pureevoir* sailed for New York on Saturday evening, August 18th, and we left at the same time. We arrived at Simona Town, False Bay, Cape of Good Hope, on Wednesday p. m., August 29th, and left Sunday morning, September 16th. We arrived at Port Louis, Mauritius, Sunday p. m., September 30th, and left on Sunday noon, September 14th. We arrived at Point de Galle, Ceylon, Sunday noon, October 28th, and left on Wednesday a. m., October 31st. We arrived at this place this morning, and leave for Singapore, thence to station—Hong Kong.

Though we have experienced no gales, yet during the heavy weather we have had, the ship has behaved excellently, taking scarcely any water on board, and proving to be very buoyant. We have thus run over sixteen thousand miles, making no repairs, except on boilers, while at Mauritius.

For the guidance of those friends from whom we expect to hear, I will say the address will be, U. S. S. *Ashuelot*, Asiatic Squadron, Headquarters Hong Kong.

The list of officers at present is: John C. Febiger, commander; Chester Halford, Lieutenant Commander; F. R. Smith, Lieutenant; C. H. White, Past Assistant Surgeon; Samuel T. Brown, Assistant Paymaster; William Knapp, Acting Master; George F. Wilkins, Acting Master; Thomas Mason, Acting Ensign; Ansel S. Hitch, Acting Ensign; Jefferson Young, First Assistant Engineer (in charge); Ralph Aston and W. A. H. Allen, Second Assistant Engineers; L. J. Lyons and F. M. Kennedy, Acting Third Assistant Engineers; M. H. Cleaves, F. W. Cotton, Charles Everdeau, and W. F. Walcott, Mates; B. Johnson, Captain's Clerk.

OBITUARY.

LIEUTENANT D. R. PORTER, FIRST U. S. CAVALRY.

DIED.—At Brownsville, Texas, on the 29th ultimo, of yellow fever, David R. Porter, First Lieutenant of Company E, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, aged twenty-five years.

The mournful intelligence of the death of this young and promising officer reached here a few days since, and has cast a gloom over the entire regiment. Lieutenant Porter was a graduate of our National Military Academy—having been appointed a cadet at that Institution in 1860, and graduating with honor in 1865, being but No. 22 in a class of 68.

He was appointed a second lieutenant in Company F, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, which he joined at Montgomery, Alabama, while en route for Texas, in October, 1865. In June of the present year he was detailed with Company I of the Fourth U. S. Cavalry, to escort Major Cladin, of the Sixth U. S. Cavalry, on a tour of inspection along the line of our northern and western frontier. He was engaged on this duty for over three months, and having been promoted during his absence to the rank of first lieutenant, he was ordered, upon his return, to join his company (E), stationed at Fort Brown, Texas, which he reached only a few days previous to his death.

Lieutenant Porter's soldierly qualifications, and his unflinching adherence to those principles which are identical with a pure and stainless character, endeared him to the hearts of all who knew him well; and the sad conviction that he is dead, and that he has gone out from among us forever, causes many a heart to ache beneath a weight of grief too poignant to be expressed in words.

To his friends in his far-off home—his mother, and a much-loved sister—to his classmates, on whom the mournful tidings of his sudden death will fall with crushing force—let us say that the noble son, the affectionate brother, the generous-hearted friend, did not die in this far-off land unwept and unhonored; but that many an eye, unused to tears, wept bitterly, and many a heart that sadness had never touched was wrung with grief at the thought that death had taken from our midst our cherished friend and from the regiment its brightest ornament.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

DECEMBER 27.—Passed Assistant Paymaster R. B. Rodney, to duty at the Naval Academy.
DECEMBER 28.—Paymaster Charles S. Purley, to temporary duty as Inspector in charge of Provisions and Clothing at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

DETACHED.

DECEMBER 28.—Paymaster Gilbert E. Thornton, from duty as Inspector in charge of Provisions and Clothing at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to settle his accounts.
Boatswain Zacharia Whitmarsh, and Carpenter Josiah D. Pinner, from duty on board the *Peoria*, and placed on waiting orders.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

DECEMBER 28.—Midshipman E. K. Culver, of the Naval Academy.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

DECEMBER 27.—Acting Ensign George W. Beverly, to duty on board the *Peoria*.
DECEMBER 28.—Mate George W. Pratt, to duty on board the receiving ship *Vermont*.
Acting Ensign Joseph M. Simms, to duty on board the *Acute*.

DETACHED.

DECEMBER 24.—Acting Ensign William A. Stannard, from duty at League Island, and placed on sick leave.
DECEMBER 27.—Acting Master William G. Mitchell, from the *Peoria*, and ordered to duty on board the *Paumotu*.
Acting Master James H. Stimpson, from the command of the store ship *Relief*, and placed on waiting orders.
Acting Ensigns Henry Taylor, A. A. Very, E. G. Blanchard and C. K. Waite, from the store ship *Relief*, and placed on waiting orders.
Acting Assistant Paymaster J. Q. Barton, from the store ship *Relief*, and ordered to settle accounts.
Mate A. T. Jennings, from the store ship *Relief*, and granted sick leave.
DECEMBER 28.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Passmore Treadwell, from the store ship *Relief*, and granted leave for discharge.
Mate John C. Howard, from the receiving ship *Vermont*, and ordered to duty on board the *Peoria*.
DECEMBER 29.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer S. K. Costar, from duty on board the *Tallapoosa*, and ordered to the *Estrella*.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer George Cowie, from duty on board the *Estrella*, and ordered to the *Tallapoosa*.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

DECEMBER 24.—Mate George H. Russell, of the *Memphis*.
DECEMBER 29.—Mate John Shay.
Acting Second Assistant Engineer David Pace, of the *Memphis*.

LIST OF VOLUNTEER NAVAL OFFICERS

Who have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States since last report:
Acting Ensign Walter A. De Witt, February 14th.
Mate H. A. Rogers, December 29th.
Acting First Assistant Engineer Enos Hosier, December 15th.

LIST OF DEATHS

in the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending December 29, 1866:

James H. Putnam, landsman, November 9th, U. S. steamer *Mohican*.
William Coffin, quartermaster, November 13th, U. S. steamer *Mohican*.
Tuberville B. Burfield, ordinary seaman, November 7th, U. S. steamer *Pennsylvania*.
Bernard Riley, ordinary seaman, December 8th, U. S. steamer *Relief*.
James D. Durning, seaman, December 25th, U. S. R. steamer *Vermont*.
James Martin, seaman, December 22d, U. S. steamer *Constellation*.

ARMY GAZETTE.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

DISCHARGED FROM THE SERVICE.

Hospital Steward Patrick Griffin, U. S. Army.

BREVET COMMISSIONS TO BE CALLED FOR.

The following is a list of officers whose addresses are unknown to the Adjutant-General's Office, and whose brevet commissions are now ready for issue:

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL.

H. H. Heath, late Colonel 7th Iowa Cavalry.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

William Thompson, late Colonel 1st Iowa Cavalry.
Levi A. Dodd, late Colonel 21st Pennsylvania Volunteers.

BREVET COLONELS.

George Parker, late Lieutenant-Colonel 13th U. S. Colored Troops.
A. H. Bowen, late Major 6th U. S. Colored Cavalry.
George Bishop, late Lieutenant-Colonel 78th U. S. Colored Troops.
Dexter E. Clapp, late Lieutenant-Colonel 38th U. S. Colored Troops.
Joseph Dickinson, of Pennsylvania, late Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.
Peter T. Hudson, of Iowa, late Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.
L. O. Skinner, of New York, late Lieutenant-Colonel Veteran Reserve Corps.

BREVET LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

Francis C. Choate, late Captain 24 U. S. Colored Light Artillery.
Robert Wilson, late Major 5th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery.
William F. Brown, late Captain 1st U. S. Colored Artillery.
Eusebio F. Roberts, late Captain 82d U. S. Colored Troops.
P. E. Fiquette, late Surgeon 86th U. S. Colored Troops.
Gomer Minor, of Ohio, late Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.
A. B. Smith, late Captain 100th Ohio Volunteers.
Thomas L. Haydon, of Connecticut, late Captain and Aide-de-Camp.
R. M. Carpenter, late Captain 6th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Frederick Barton, late Captain 10th Massachusetts Volunteers.
Charles A. Carlton, of New York, late Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.
David Braden, of Indiana, late Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.
Louis Livingston, of New York, late Captain and Aide-de-Camp.
James Dickinson, of Pennsylvania, late Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.
Dennis H. Williams, of Ohio, late Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.
William Arthur, late Captain Veteran Reserve Corps.
George M. Bailey, late Captain 5th U. S. Volunteer Infantry.
Bath O. Farrington, of Maine, late Major and Judge-Advocate.
Amos M. McIntyre, late Major 1st U. S. Colored Cavalry.
J. J. Overmire, late Major 11th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

BREVET MAJORS.

Robert Theune, of Pennsylvania, late Captain Veteran Reserve Corps.
Robert M. Taylor, of New York, late Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

S. L. Taggart, of Iowa, late Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Samuel B. Adams, of Ohio, late Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Charles B. Amory, of Massachusetts, late Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Louis Livingston, of New York, late Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

Dennis H. Williams, of Ohio, late Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

William E. Blake, of New York, late Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

J. S. McEwan, late Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Henry Mahken, of New York, late Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

James S. Wilson, of Ohio, late Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Julius Lovell, of Virginia, late Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gustavus Von Eickstedt, of the District of Columbia, late Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Alfred S. Newlin, late Captain 114th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

David Braden, of Indiana, late Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Lyman Y. Stuart, of Ohio, late Captain and Commissary Subordinate Volunteers.

Frederick Martin, late Captain 1st Virginia Volunteers.

Adam C. Reinocche, First Lieutenant 76th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

William R. Seymour, of New York, late Captain and Commissary Subordinate Volunteers.

John Robinson, late Captain 7th Pennsylvania Reserves.

David G. McNaughton, late Captain 1st Rifle, Pennsylvania Reserves.

Samuel L. McHenry, of Pennsylvania, late Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Samuel W. Snow, of Iowa, late Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

J. Vincent Smith, late Captain Massachusetts Volunteers.

James F. Bradley, late Captain 102d U. S. Colored Troops.

Henry M. Jewitt, of New Jersey, late First Lieutenant 6th Veteran Reserve Corps.

H. S. Merrill, late First Lieutenant U. S. Veteran Volunteers.

E. G. Townsend, late Captain Veteran Reserve Corps.

James P. Chipman, late Captain and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

Charles Christensen, of Wisconsin, late Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

Joseph F. Bennett, of California, late Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Edward K. Buttrick, of Wisconsin, late Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

J. D. Brady, late Captain and Assistant Inspector-General.

E. J. Houston, late Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Charles E. Howe, of Michigan, late Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Benjamin C. Cutler, of California, late Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

George H. Penniman, late First Lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps.

John B. Maitland, of Pennsylvania, late Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Theron E. Parsons, of New York, late Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

John F. Meline, late Captain 2d U. S. Veteran Volunteers.

Robert C. Perry, of New York, late Captain 7th Veteran Reserve Corps.

A. W. Edwards, late Captain First Alabama Cavalry.

Arthur H. Chevalier, of Kentucky, late Captain and Commissary Subordinate Volunteers.

Thomas Lord, Jr., of New York, late Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

Malcolm Moore, late Captain 6th Michigan Cavalry.

John W. Lowell, late Captain 2d Missouri Light Artillery.

M. A. Freedland, late Captain 10th Colored Heavy Artillery.

George E. Warner, late Captain 10th Colored Heavy Artillery.

George M. Wilson, late Assistant Surgeon 54th Colored Infantry.

Edwin F. Barstow, late Captain 10th Colored Heavy Artillery.

A. L. Wheeler, late Captain 96th Colored Troops.

James N. Wallace, late Captain 13th Colored Troops.

Nathaniel G. Clement, late Captain 32d Colored Troops.

Judson B. Shaw, late Captain 4th Colored Artillery.

Francis C. Choate, late Captain 2d Colored Light Artillery.

Stuart Eldridge, late First Lieutenant 6th Colored Troops.

William F. Brown, late Captain 1st Colored Artillery.

George B. Cook, late Captain 5th Colored Troops.

John McMurray, late Captain 6th Colored Troops.

Charles Schwartz, late Captain 1st Colored Cavalry.

Henry Romyn, late Captain 14th Colored Troops.

Henry Ward, late Captain 1st Colored Troops.

Oscar Minor, of Ohio, late Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Frederick Barton, late Captain 10th Massachusetts Volunteers.

George Mason, late Captain 12th Illinois Volunteers.

Thomas B. Swearingen, of Pennsylvania, late Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

W. L. B. Jenney, of Massachusetts, late Captain and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

Samuel K. Herr, late Captain 191st Pennsylvania Volunteers.

William L. Palmer, of New York, late Captain and Commissary Subordinate Volunteers.

James Pettis, late Captain 10th Colored Heavy Artillery.

Arthur McAllister, late Captain 10th Colored Heavy Artillery.

J. Brice Smith, of New York, late Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Louis B. Mitchell, of Illinois, late Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

George S. Shaw, of Pennsylvania, late Captain and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

Henry C. Lockwood, of New York, late Captain and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

Eddy D. Mason, of Ohio, late Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Douglas Pope, of Missouri, late Captain and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

John E. Marshall, of New York, late Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

H. N. Smith, late Captain 2d Veteran Reserve Corps.

Robert S. Gardner, of Ohio, late Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

Edward E. Sill, of New York, late Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Charles P. Meisner, of Missouri, late Captain 6th Veteran Reserve Corps.

Edward J. Merrill, of Maine, late Captain Veteran Reserve Corps.

A. G. Hughes, late Captain Volunteers.

George K. Bell, of Illinois, late Captain 24th Veteran Reserve Corps.

Edward L. Stratton, of New Jersey, late Captain 24th Veteran Reserve Corps.

James M. McCamy, of New Jersey, late Captain 10th Veteran Reserve Corps.

James A. Grover, of Ohio, late Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Cyrus S. Haldeman, of Pennsylvania, late Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Walter J. Collins, late Captain 8th U. S. Veteran Volunteers.

Charles H. Bennett, late Captain 13th Colored Troops.

E. F. Grabbill, late Captain 5th Colored Troops.

J. L. Coppock, late Captain 47th Colored Troops.

W. L. Marvin, late Captain 5th Colored Troops.

Henry R. Pease, late Captain 84th Colored Troops.

Clarence W. Baker, late Captain 14th Colored Troops.

Arnout Cannon, late Captain 97th Colored Troops.

Anson D. Buckman, late Captain 6th Colored Troops.

Daniel M. Dill, late Captain 6th Colored Troops.

Albert G. Lawrence, late Captain 24th Colored Cavalry.

W. H. Barrett, late Captain 40th Colored Troops.

BREVET CAPTAINS.

H. C. Strong, of Wisconsin, late First Lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps.

Henry M. Rideout, late First Lieutenant 10th Colored Heavy Artillery.

William F. Wilson, late First Lieutenant 10th Colored Heavy Artillery.

Stuart Eldridge, late First Lieutenant 64th Colored Troops.

Charles L. Barrel, late First Lieutenant 102d Colored Troops.

Wesley Markwood, of the District of Columbia, late Second Lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps.

James M. Marshall, late Lieutenant 5th U. S. Volunteer Infantry.

H. S. Merrill, late First Lieutenant 1st U. S. Veteran Volunteers.

M. R. Thorp, late First Lieutenant 2d U. S. Veteran Volunteers.

Henry M. Jewitt, of New Jersey, late First Lieutenant 6th Veteran Reserve Corps.

J. K. Byers, of Pennsylvania, late First Lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps.

Benjamin H. Pippet, of Pennsylvania, late First Lieutenant 9th Veteran Reserve Corps.

Assa B. Gardner, late First Lieutenant 1st Veteran Reserve Corps.

W. H. Green, late First Lieutenant 4th U. S. Colored Troops.

George C. Potwin, late First Lieutenant 19th Colored Troops.

H. T. Knox, late First Lieutenant 2d Colored Cavalry.

BREVET FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Thomas H. Goldsborough, late Second Lieutenant 6th Indiana Volunteers.

James Gillespie, late Second Lieutenant 20th Maine Volunteers.

Wesley Markwood, of District of Columbia, late Second Lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps.

James J. Doyle, of Pennsylvania, late Second Lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps.

William F. Hagadorn, of New York, late Second Lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps.

J. P. Hoyt, late Second Lieutenant 2d Colored Artillery.

John Eckstein, late Second Lieutenant 68th Colored Troops.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Ambrose G. Bierce, 5th U. S. Infantry, late Captain 9th Indiana Volunteer.

James F. Merrill, 13th U. S. Infantry, late First Lieutenant 7th Rhode Island Volunteers.

APPOINTMENTS SENT TO THE SENATE.

The President has sent to the Senate the names of the following persons for appointment in the Regular Army:

Captain Emory Upton, 5th U. S. Artillery, to be Lieutenant-Colonel 25th U. S. Infantry.

Brigadier-General Edward W. Hinks, U. S. Volunteers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel 40th U. S. Infantry.

Brigadier-General Thomas C. Devin, U. S. Volunteers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel 8th U. S. Cavalry.

Colonel Richard N. Bowerman, 4th Maryland Volunteers, to be Lieutenant-Colonel 31st U. S. Infantry.

Colonel George A. Woodward, 22d Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel 45th U. S. Infantry.

Joseph P. Kiddoo, late Colonel 22d U. S. Colored Troops, to be Lieutenant-Colonel 43d U. S. Infantry.

Edward McGorry, late Colonel 2d California Cavalry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel 2d U. S. Infantry.

Captain Alfred Gibbs, 3d U. S. Cavalry, to be Major 7th U. S. Cavalry.

Captain James W. Forsyth, 13th U. S. Infantry, to be Major 10th U. S. Cavalry.

Captain Theophilus F. Rodenbough, 2d U. S. Cavalry, to be Major 42d U. S. Infantry.

First Lieutenant Martin D. Hardin, 3d U. S. Artillery, to be Major 43d Infantry.

Brigadier-General William Gamble, U. S. Volunteers, to be Major 8th U. S. Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Schofield, 2d Missouri Artillery, to be Major 41st U. S. Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry C. Merriam, 73d U. S. Colored Troops, to be Major 38th U. S. Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin R. Runkle, 21st U. S. Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Major 45th U. S. Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles E. Compton, 63d U. S. Colored Troops, to be Major 40th U. S. Infantry.

First Lieutenant Eugene Carter, 8th U. S. Infantry, to be Captain 29th U. S. Infantry.

First Lieutenant Samuel R. Ferry, 6th U. S. Infantry, to be Captain 30th U. S. Infantry.

First Lieutenant Henry F. Brownson, 3d U. S. Artillery, to be Captain 48 U. S. Infantry.

First Lieutenant Charles Bentzoni, 11th U. S. Infantry, to be Captain 40th U. S. Infantry.

First Lieutenant Robert H. Chapman, 2d U. S. Artillery, to be Captain 8th U. S. Cavalry.

First Lieutenant James Stewart, 4th U. S. Artillery, to be Captain 18th U. S. Infantry.

First Lieutenant Charles M. Payne, 6th U. S. Infantry, to be Captain 42d U. S. Infantry.

First Lieutenant Tully McCrear, 1st U. S. Artillery, to be Captain 42d U. S. Infantry.

First Lieutenant Charles H. Lester, 2d U. S. Cavalry, to be Captain 8th U. S. Cavalry.

First Lieutenant William J. Broatch, 10th U. S. Infantry, to be Captain 40th U. S. Infantry.

First Lieutenant James McKim, 6th U. S. Infantry, to be Captain 39th U. S. Infantry.

First Lieutenant Alexander S. Clarke, 1st U. S. Cavalry, to be Captain 44th U. S. Infantry.

First Lieutenant John Mitchell, 4th U. S. Artillery, to be Captain 43d U. S. Infantry.

First Lieutenant John H. Graves, 14th U. S. Infantry, to be Captain 34th U. S. Infantry.

First Lieutenant George Meade, 9th U. S. Infantry, to be Captain 31st U. S. Infantry.

First Lieutenant John W. French, 8th U. S. Infantry, to be Captain 40th U. S. Infantry.

John E. Fourtelott, late Colonel 4th Minnesota Veteran Volunteers, to be Captain 28th U. S. Infantry.

Edward L. Harts, late Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, to be Captain 27th U. S. Infantry.

Joseph Conrad, late Colonel 15th Missouri Infantry, to be Captain 29th U. S. Infantry.

Robert M. West, late Colonel 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry, to be Captain.

James P. Brownlow, late Colonel 1st Tennessee Cavalry, to be Captain 8th U. S. Cavalry.

Augustus C. Cassin, late Colonel 35th Indiana Volunteers, to be Captain 12th U. S. Infantry.

Edward Bloodgood, late Colonel 22d Wisconsin Volunteers, to be Captain 35th U. S. Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Carlisle Boyd, 11th Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Captain 25th U. S. Infantry.

Samuel P. Lee, late Major 6th Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Captain 44th U. S. Infantry.

John H. Donovan, late Major 19th Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Captain 44th U. S. Infantry.

Theodore A. Dodge, late 23d Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Captain 44th U. S. Infantry.

Joseph U. Geary, late Major 4th Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, to be Captain 44th U. S. Infantry.

Edward R. Meyer, late Major 5th U. S. Veteran Volunteers, to be Captain 35th U. S. Infantry.

George E. Scott, late Major 34th Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Captain 24th U. S. Infantry.

Wyllie Lyman, late Major 10th Vermont Volunteers, to be Captain 40th U. S. Infantry.

Charles A. Whittier, late Major and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Volunteers, to be Captain 17th U. S. Infantry.

David Schooley, late Major 2d Pennsylvania Artillery, to be Captain 40th U. S. Infantry.

Charles H. Whittlesey, late Major and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to be Captain 30th U. S. Infantry.

Gaines Lawson, late Major 4th Tennessee Infantry, to be Captain 30th U. S. Infantry.

James M. Williams, late Captain 5th Kansas Cavalry, to be Captain 38th U. S. Infantry.

Robert Chandler, late Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to be Captain 13th U. S. Infantry.

John H. Platt, late Captain and additional Aide-de-Camp, to be Captain 31st U. S. Infantry.

John M. Craig, late Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to be Captain 38th U. S. Infantry.

John J. Hoff, late Captain and Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, to be Captain 20th U. S. Infantry.

Captain Joseph T. Haskell, Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, to be Captain 23d U. S. Infantry.

James McLeary, late Captain 41st Ohio Volunteers, to be Captain 43rd U. S. Infantry.

William P. Mayford, late of 162d New York Volunteers, to be Captain 42d U. S. Infantry.

Charles S. Greene, late Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to be Captain 42d U. S. Infantry.

Captain James W. Powell, jr., 10th Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Captain 42d U. S. Infantry.

Captain Heskiah Gardner, 3d Western Reserve Corps, to be Captain 44th U. S. Infantry.

Captain George Russell, 7th Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Captain 44th U. S. Infantry.

Captain Robert L. Kilpatrick, 6th Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Captain 42d U. S. Infantry.

Charles C. Hood, late Captain 31st Ohio Volunteers, to be Captain 41st U. S. Infantry.

Orville Burke, late Captain 14th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be Captain 41st U. S. Infantry.

George E. Atwood, late Captain and Assistant Quartermaster Volunteers, to be Captain 27th U. S. Infantry.

W. P. Wilson, late Captain and Aide-de-Camp, to be Captain 21st U. S. Infantry.

Delos A. Ward, late Captain 35th U. S. Colored Troops, to be Captain 39th U. S. Infantry.

John Hartley, late Captain and Commissary of Subsistence of Volunteers, to be Captain 22d U. S. Infantry.

Captain James A. Bates, 7th Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Captain 43d U. S. Infantry.

Wm. Kelly, late Captain 1st Oregon Cavalry, to be Captain 8th U. S. Cavalry.

Frank M. Cox, late Captain 87th U. S. Colored Troops, to be Captain 40th U. S. Infantry.

George H. Gamble, late First Lieutenant 8th Illinois Cavalry, to be Captain 9th U. S. Cavalry.

Henry T. Davis, late First Lieutenant 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, to be Captain 10th U. S. Cavalry.

Henry Clayton, late First Lieutenant Purnell Legion, to be Captain 19th U. S. Infantry.

George L. Tyler, late First Lieutenant 7th Maryland Volunteers, to be Captain 36th U. S. Infantry.

John O. Conner, late First Lieutenant 63d Indiana Volunteers, to be Captain 41st U. S. Infantry.

Louis E. Cronce, late Second Lieutenant 17th Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Captain 42d U. S. Infantry.

Samuel M. Robbins, late Captain Battalion 1st Colorado Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant 7th U. S. Cavalry.

Matthew Berry, late Captain 12th Pennsylvania Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant 7th U. S. Cavalry.

Owen Hale, late First Lieutenant 4th New York Provisional Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant 7th U. S. Cavalry.

Thomas W. Custer, late Second Lieutenant 6th Michigan Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant 7th U. S. Cavalry.

George W. Graham, late Captain 1st North Carolina Volunteers, to be First Lieutenant 10th U. S. Cavalry.

Joseph S. Straford, late Second Lieutenant 3d Pennsylvania Artillery, to be First Lieutenant 13th U. S. Infantry.

Carroll H. Potter, late Colonel 6th U. S. Veteran Volunteers, to be First Lieutenant 18th U. S. Infantry.

Oliver Westmore, jr., late Major 13th N. Y. Artillery, to be First Lieutenant 19th U. S. Infantry.

William M. Waterbury, to be First Lieutenant 10th U. S. Infantry.

Clifford Stickney, to be First Lieutenant 20th U. S. Infantry.

John W. Hicks, late Lieutenant-Colonel 66th Pennsylvania Volunteers, to be First Lieutenant 20th U. S. Infantry.

George Lee, to be First Lieutenant 21st U. S. Infantry.

John L. Johnson, late Captain 3d U. S. Volunteers, to be First Lieutenant 21st Infantry.

Louis D. Adair, late Captain 26th Ohio, to be First Lieutenant 22d U. S. Infantry.

Thos. H. Fisher, to be First Lieutenant 22d U. S. Infantry.

Lafayette Hammond, late Major 2d Ohio Volunteers, to be First Lieutenant 23d U. S. Infantry.

Greenleaf A. Goodale, to be First Lieutenant 23d U. S. Infantry.

Frank P. Paul, to be First Lieutenant 24th U. S. Infantry.

Gregory Barrett, jr., to be First Lieutenant 26th U. S. Infantry.

Hanson S. Grew, to be First Lieutenant 28th U. S. Infantry.

Jacob Wagner, to be First Lieutenant 29th U. S. Infantry.

Charles F. Robe, to be First Lieutenant 29th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

John M. Norvell, late Major and Assistant Adjutant-General U. S. Volunteers, to be First Lieutenant 31st U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

W. H. Meale, late Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to be First Lieutenant 36th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

William F. Spurgin, late Captain 100th U. S. Colored Troops, to be First Lieutenant 38th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

David I. Eschiel, late Captain 6th U. S. Veteran Volunteers, to be First Lieutenant 38th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Birney B. Keeler, late Major and Judge-Advocate U. S. Volunteers, to be First Lieutenant 39th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

William McElroy, late Captain 72d U. S. Colored Troops, to be First Lieutenant 39th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Leave O'Reilly, late Captain and Aide-de-Camp, to be First Lieutenant 39th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Thomas H. Logan, late Lieutenant-Colonel 28th U. S. Colored Troops, to be First Lieutenant 40th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

H. L. Stone, late Captain 22d U. S. Colored Troops, to be First Lieutenant 41st U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Captain Wm. H. Merrill, Veteran Reserve Corps, to be First Lieutenant 42d U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Assistant James Joyce, Veteran Reserve Corps, to be First Lieutenant 43d U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Michael J. Hogarty, late First Lieutenant 141st New York Volunteers, to be First Lieutenant 43d U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Captain Henry R. Jones, Veteran Reserve Corps, to be First Lieutenant 43d U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieutenant Eugene L. Palmer, Veteran Reserve Corps, to be First Lieutenant 43d U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieutenant George H. Ziegler, Veteran Reserve Corps, to be First Lieutenant 43d U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Captain Denis J. Downing, Veteran Reserve Corps, to be First

Lieutenant 44th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieutenant William Burns, Veteran Reserve Corps, to be First Lieutenant 44th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieutenant Joseph H. Sylvester, Veteran Reserve Corps, to be First Lieutenant 44th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

George A. H. Clements, late Second Lieutenant 1st Maryland Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant 44th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieutenant Richard W. Tyler, Veteran Reserve Corps, to be First Lieutenant 44th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Lieutenant-Colonel Calvin H. Frederick, Veteran Reserve Corps, to be First Lieutenant 45th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Captain John F. Oglehorn, Veteran Reserve Corps, to be First Lieutenant 45th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieutenant James K. Warden, Veteran Reserve Corps, to be First Lieutenant 45th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

J. M. Bell, late Captain 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant 7th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Wm. W. Cook, late First Lieutenant 24th New York Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant 7th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Henry Jackson, late First Lieutenant 5th U. S. Colored Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant 7th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Henry J. Nowlan, late First Lieutenant 1st New York Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant 7th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

W. H. Abell, late First Lieutenant 6th Ohio Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant 7th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

J. D. Stevenson, late First Lieutenant 25th New York Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant 8th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Edward G. Fehet, late First Lieutenant 10th Michigan Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant 8th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Francis Moon, late Major 63rd U. S. Colored Troops, to be Second Lieutenant 9th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

J. H. Wilson, late Captain 1st Wisconsin Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant 9th U. S. Cavalry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieutenant John F. Smith, Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Second Lieutenant 11th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

William W. Deane, late Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant 12th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Roland C. Breyfoyle, late Captain 186th Ohio Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant 12th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

John B. Guthrie, Jr., late Second Lieutenant 1st Kentucky Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant 13th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Frank C. Brunk, late Captain 100th New York Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant 15th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Henry Norton, late Major 6th U. S. Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant 17th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

William H. French, late First Lieutenant 57th New York Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant 19th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Joseph C. Castle, late Captain 19th Pennsylvania Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant 21st U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Bradford R. Wood, Jr., late Captain 44th New York Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant 22d U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Frederick M. Lynde, late Second Lieutenant 4th Vermont Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant 22d U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Thomas Barker, late Captain 2d California Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant 23d U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

William F. Rice, late Captain 17th Massachusetts Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant 23d U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Peter Engels, late Captain 10th Tennessee Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant 24th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Thomas M. Canton, late Captain 4th U. S. Veteran Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant 25th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Alpheus H. Bowman, late First Lieutenant 3d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant 27th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Gustav H. Radetzki, late Captain 1st Texas Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant 28th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

George S. Spalding, late Second Lieutenant Ohio Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant 33d U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

James A. Haughey, late Captain 3d Delaware Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant 36th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Henry G. Cavanaugh, late Captain 1st Delaware Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant 37th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

J. Milton Thompson, late Captain 33d U. S. Colored Troops, to be Second Lieutenant 38th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Charles G. Fenney, late Captain 51st Delaware Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant 39th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Eugene L. Barnes, late Captain 128th U. S. Colored Troops, to be Second Lieutenant 39th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Walter S. Long, late Major 96th U. S. Colored Troops, to be Second Lieutenant 40th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Edward Allsworth, late Captain 119th U. S. Colored Troops, to be Second Lieutenant 40th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

James Pratt, Jr., late Captain 84th U. S. Colored Troops, to be Second Lieutenant 41st U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Alfred C. Markley, late First Lieutenant 127th U. S. Colored Troops, to be Second Lieutenant 41st U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Douglas G. Risley, late Captain 9th U. S. Colored Troops, to be Second Lieutenant 42d U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Melville C. Wilkinson, late Captain Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Second Lieutenant 42d U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Theodore F. Forbes, late Second Lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Second Lieutenant 42d U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Frank Madden, late Private Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Second Lieutenant 42d U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

George Duff, late Second Lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Second Lieutenant 43d U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

William Shields, late Captain Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Second Lieutenant 44th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Frank B. Rice, late First Lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Second Lieutenant 44th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Henry Marotte, late Second Lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Second Lieutenant 44th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Eben Crosby, late Second Lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Second Lieutenant 44th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Frank A. Page, late Second Lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Second Lieutenant 44th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

William P. Rogers, late Corporal 7th Maryland Volunteers, to be Second Lieutenant 44th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Leonard J. Whiting, late Captain Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Second Lieutenant 45th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

William P. Hogarty, late Second Lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Second Lieutenant 45th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

Frank W. Foot, late Second Lieutenant Veteran Reserve Corps, to be Second Lieutenant 45th U. S. Infantry, July 28, 1866, to fill an original vacancy.

CARE OF PUBLIC MONEY.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, December 29, 1866.

General Orders No. 98.

The attention of Commanding Officers of Departments, Districts and Posts is called to the provisions of Article 41, Revised Army Regulations, series of 1863, concerning the care and responsibility for public money, property and accounts.

It is the duty of each Commanding Officer to enforce a rigid economy in the public expenses, and to correct all irregularities and extravagances which he may discover; to see that all disbursements are prudently and economically made; that public property is properly cared for, and not lost or destroyed through neglect; to carefully scrutinize all contracts and disbursement accounts submitted for his approval, and to see that the public interests are in every way fully protected.

By command of General Grant.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

MILITIA ITEMS.

NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—All commissioned and non-commissioned officers of this command will assemble in fatigue uniform at the State Arsenal, corner Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, at 8 o'clock p. m., on Friday, the 4th day of January, 1867, and also on Friday, the 1st day of February, 1867, for drill and instruction, under command of Major A. Steinway. The non-commissioned officers will appear without muskets. These will be skeleton drills, which will be followed by battalion drills. The following changes have recently taken place in this regiment: Edmund E. Unkart, the former Adjutant of this command, has been promoted to the position of Engineer of the same, with rank from October 29, 1866, vice Captain Froelich, appointed Brigade Paymaster; Acting Assistant Surgeon Hermann Geritzen has been appointed Regimental Paymaster, with the rank of first lieutenant, to date from October 29, 1866; Jacob Stahl, formerly second lieutenant of Company B, has been duly elected and commissioned first lieutenant of the same, vice William Bechtner, resigned, date of rank November 21, 1866; Charles Pfeuffer was duly elected and commissioned as second lieutenant of Company B, vice J. Stahl, promoted, date of rank November 21, 1866; Wm. A. Wienecke has been appointed ordnance sergeant of this regiment, on December 11, 1866, vice G. B. West, resigned; First Lieutenant Nicolaus Heyne, of Company D, and Second Lieutenant F. W. Kaiser, of Company C, have tendered their resignations, and the same have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief, on December 8, 1866.

The Military Code of the State of New York (section 37) makes it a misdemeanor, punishable with imprisonment in the county jail for from one to two months, or a fine of from fifty to one hundred dollars, for any member of the National Guard to secrete, conceal, or in any way unlawfully dispose of property belonging to the State; or to wear any articles of uniform, or equipment, when not on duty, without the permission of the commanding officer. It has therefore been ordered that no member of this command shall wear in public any arms, articles of clothing, or accoutrements, furnished him by the regiment, when not on duty, or two hours after having performed duty, without the permission of the Colonel; and that muskets, or any other articles which are to be deposited in the armory for safe keeping—in the possession of members while on duty outside of the armory, and who were for good reasons, permitted to leave the ranks for the day, have to be returned into the armory within the next twenty-four hours.

The third annual ball of Company K of this regiment, Captain C. Rahe commanding, took place at the Union Assembly Rooms, Elizabeth street, on New Year's evening. The ball was well attended by the friends of the company and the officers of the regiment, and was quite a sociable affair. The officers of the company are Captain C. Rahe, First Lieutenant W. Afken, Second Lieutenant H. Kneif.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.—An election took place at the armory of this regiment on Thursday evening, December 27th, to fill the vacancies in its field. The committee appointed by the Board of Officers to nominate candidates reported the following names: For Colonel, Major W. S. Carr; for Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain Scott, Captain Appleton having declined the position, and for Major, ex-Captain Cohen. As Captain Cohen, however, does not reside in the district, it was subsequently decided that he was not eligible. Brigadier-General J. M. Varian presided, and the polls being open the ballots for Colonel stood as follows: Number of votes cast 22—of these Major Carr received 21, one vote being blank; Major Carr was therefore declared duly elected. For Lieutenant-Colonel the votes stood—Captain Scott 19, Captain Appleton 1, Captain Robinson 1, blank 1. Captain Scott was declared duly elected. For Major Captain Robinson received 9 votes, Captain Clark 8, and Adjutant Durfee 3. Captain Robinson was declared elected. The officers then, upon invitation of Colonel Carr, adjourned to the saloon of ex-Lieutenant Hamman to partake of refreshments. In the course of the evening speeches were made by General Varian, Colonel Carr, Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, Major Robinson, Captains Penberthy, Appleton, Parrel, Clark, Adjutant Durfee and others. Lieutenant N. Gase Dunn also made quite a telling speech.

The speakers appeared to be thoroughly imbued with a desire to promote the efficiency as well as the unity of the regiment. Although Colonel Carr has but recently been made a field officer, he has always performed his duties thoroughly, and will doubtless prove all that the regiment could wish. We congratulate the Colonel on his promotion, believing, as we do, that under his management the Eighth will fully maintain its present high position.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Board of officers of this regiment will be held at the armory on Wednesday evening, January 9th.

RETIRING BOARD.—The Retiring Board appointed by General Orders No. 13 from General Headquarters State of New York, met in Albany, on the 12th of last month, pursuant to Special Orders No. 13, of November 30, 1866. The Board is composed of the following officers: Brigadier-General Jacob H. Lansing, commanding Twentieth brigade; Brigadier-General James E. Pomfret, Surgeon-General S. N. Y.; Colonel Rush C. Hawkins, First regiment; Colonel James Jourdan, Thirtieth regiment; Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore

R. Gates, Twentieth regiment. Major-General S. S. Burnside appeared before the Board and requested to be examined as to his qualifications for his position. The majority of the Board, however, were of opinion that they were only required to ascertain whether the General had been over ten years in commission, and the Assistant Judge-Advocate-General gave his opinion in favor of this view of their duties. Evidence from the Adjutant-General's office having been taken as to the time General Burnside had held his commission, it was proved that he had been in commission for over ten years, and that he consequently came under the provisions of the law. There being no further business before the Board it adjourned *sine die*.

Governor Fenton, on being consulted, said that he considered that the duty of the Board was confined to ascertaining whether the officers appearing before them had actually held their commissions ten consecutive years. As all the officers retired under the recent law have unquestionably held their commissions longer than that period, it is not probable that any others will apply to appear before the Retiring Board.

THIRD REGIMENT.—Brigadier-General Louis Burger has issued the following order touching the appeal of Captain Cox:

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, N. Y. S. M.,
NEW YORK, December 14, 1866.

Special Orders No. 50.

1. The appeal in relation to the election of Major in the Third regiment Infantry, held November 28th last, and at which George W. Hamilton was declared elected, was heard before the commanding officer of the brigade on the 12th December inst. The person declared elected and his opponent, Captain Cox, the contestant and appellant, were present at the hearing. Lieutenant Augustin O'Neil, of the Third regiment, was present and claimed to be heard as an officer and as counsel for Captain Cox. It was decided that he could not be heard orally; that the inquiry was confined to the grounds stated in the notice of appeal; that he (O'Neil) was not party to the appeal, but that any written communication would be received.

The first ground of appeal is that the Adjutant's return of service of notice of election was not in the room, etc. It does not appear that it was called for. This ground of appeal is overruled. The next ground is that Lieutenant Frank Osterman was not notified of the election. On the proofs it appears by Lieutenant Osterman's examination that he had printed notice of the time and place of election from his Captain in legal time, that he had changed his residence about a month previous to the election, but had not notified the Adjutant of such change. The return shows notice on Osterman not served because not found. No objection was made at the election. This ground of appeal is overruled. The next objection is that the poll was not held in a room in the building where the armory is located; that all participated without objection. This ground of appeal is overruled. It appears on evidence that the poll was kept open for one hour. The objection, therefore, fails. Captain Battie, being under arrest, was not entitled to vote. His arrest acts as a suspension of all his official rights. His vote was not personal, it was official, and in this capacity he was suspended. Lieutenant Bettridge's resignation having been accepted before the election he was no longer a commissioned officer, and, therefore, could not vote. Captain Detrich's tender of resignation not having been accepted, he was a commissioned officer and entitled to vote. The votes of Captains Berrian and Smith and Lieutenant Hamilton, not having been challenged, there is no ground of appeal as to them, and the reasons now assigned against them are frivolous. All the foregoing grounds of appeal are overruled. The vote of Lieutenant Dillon should have been received, and if the rejection of his vote could alter the result it would be proper to order a new election. His vote, if added to Captain Cox, would give Cox eleven votes to Hamilton's twelve, leaving Hamilton in a majority of one vote. It has, therefore, been decided that a new election will not be ordered upon the improper admission or rejection of a vote when the result of the election is not affected. It is unnecessary to consider whether the presiding officer did or did not look at the contents of a ballot which was rejected.

2. The appeal of Captain Cox against the election of George W. Hamilton as Major of the Third regiment Infantry is hereby overruled. Said election is maintained in force. Colonel Bendix, Brevet Brigadier-General, commanding Third regiment, will promulgate this order to the parties concerned.

By order of Brigadier-General L. BURGER, Commanding.
(Signed) P. J. JOACHIMSEN,
Brigade Judge-Advocate and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.
Official—J. M. C. FROELICH, Captain and Brigade Paymaster.

FIFTH REGIMENT.—An election was held at the armory of this regiment on the 28th ult. to fill the vacancy in the position of Lieutenant-Colonel of this regiment, caused by the promotion of Colonel Meyer. Brigadier-General Louis Burger, commanding the Second brigade and formerly Colonel of the Fifth, presided. The result of the election was as follows: Twenty-eight votes cast—of which Major Hillenbrand received 16, Major Steinway, of the Ninety-sixth regiment, 11, and Captain Holsworth, regimental engineer, 1. It will be remembered that Major Steinway was formerly a Captain in the Fifth. Major Joseph Hillenbrand, having received the largest number of votes, was declared duly elected Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment. The Major was present and signified his acceptance of the position. The officers subsequently partook of a collation with and by invitation of the newly elected Lieutenant-Colonel. Lieutenant-Colonel Hillenbrand has been associated with his regiment for very many years and is one of its most active as well as popular officers, and we tender Colonel Hillenbrand our most hearty congratulations upon his promotion.

MILITARY ASSOCIATION STATE OF NEW YORK.—The next annual meeting of the Military Association of the State of New York will be held in the rooms of the Young Men's Association, in the City of Albany, on Tuesday and Wednesday, January 15th and 16th, beginning at 12 o'clock, on the 15th. All commissioned officers of the National Guard are invited to attend, as business of much importance to the organization will be transacted. General Geo. S. Batcheller, Inspector-General State of New York, will deliver the annual address before the Association, on Wednesday evening, in the Assembly Chamber. Colonel Fred. A. Conkling is President and Captain Henry Heath, of the Thirteenth regiment, Recording Secretary of the Association. The last meeting of the Association was a very pleasant one, and at its close the officers were received by Governor Fenton. It is to be hoped that New York and Brooklyn will send a full delegation of officers to attend the next meeting.

Governor Fenton's Message.—In his Message to the Legislature, Governor Fenton speaks of the National Guard as follows:

There were, on the first day of December, 1866, 104 regiments of infantry; 5 regiments of cavalry; 1 regiment of artillery; 1 battalion of infantry; 2 battalions of artillery; 3 batteries of artillery; 1 battalion of cavalry; 1 independent battery; 2 light howitzer batteries; 1 squadron of cavalry.

Of infantry regiments thirteen will be disbanded and consolidated. There has been a marked improvement in the National Guard of this State during the past year in discipline and efficiency. The regiments to be disbanded and consolidated have failed mainly by reason of lack of uniforms and equipments. The appropriations granted heretofore for the purchase of uniforms, arms and equipments, have been expended, and still several thousand men are without uniforms and equipments. The appropriation of \$150,000 made last session, payable out of fines and taxes to be collected from the reserve militia force, has not been realized.

On the 1st of January, 1866, the enrolled and organized force of the National Guard was slightly in excess of fifty thousand men. The law fixed upon this number as the maximum to be maintained in time of peace, and also provided that the minimum of twenty-four men, rank and file, or company organization, should be maintained in time of war. It is the opinion of the Adjutant-General that the former number is all that should be required in time of peace, conferring upon organizations discretionary power of increase.

The Militia law of the State, and the act of Congress relating to a Militia system, provide that each regimental district shall have an organization, and, with one hundred and twenty-eight districts, an increased minimum will necessarily augment the force beyond the number fixed by the Legislature.

Your attention is respectfully directed to the improvements for the alteration of the Springfield and Enfield rifles, and to the action of this and other Governments in adopting breech-loading small-arms, with the view of securing to the National Guard of our State the advantages of this improvement. With the largest and best organized Militia of any of the States, it should be our aim to raise it to the highest standard of efficiency. I have deemed the matter of sufficient practical importance to warrant the appointment of a military commission, and their report will be duly transmitted for your further information.

The unorganized arms-bearing population constitute the reserved Militia. Three enrollments have been made, or attempted, since the Militia law was passed, and in neither case has it escaped legal criticism upon the mode of its execution. Under the enrollments of 1862 and 1864, no fines or taxes were realized to the treasury. The Legislature intervened in one instance, and relieved this reserve delinquent force from its payment; in another, legal objections were raised which deterred the authorities from any attempt to enforce it. In making the third enrollment during the past year, more care has been bestowed in conforming strictly to the requirements of the law, and it is expected that the Militia fund will be benefited thereby.

The importance of an effective militia to a democratic republic cannot be overestimated. A people who truly desire to avoid war will find a potent element of security and peace in a well-organized militia. It may at least be questioned whether any government, however wise its foundation, can safely dispense with a well-regulated citizen soldiery, which makes the public defence in periods of public danger. Our experience as a people seems to justify this opinion. Gratitude will be eternal to the men who sprang to arms at the call of the Government in 1861, and however much we may owe to their ardent patriotism, we cannot but feel that the feeble character of the military organizations in the Northern States emboldened the Rebels with the hope of success, and even made probable, in their judgment, the success of the Rebellion itself. If our populous loyal commonwealths had been more fully prepared with well-disciplined and well-armed citizen soldiers, the suppression of the Rebellion might have been a work of months rather than of years.

With an enlightened people a complete military system enlists upon the side of law and order a large number of able-bodied members of the community, and creates a force of sufficient strength to discourage outbreaks against the peace and quiet of society. It seems, also, to keep alive the grand traditions of the race; the chastened memories of the Nation's trials and triumphs; it excites more exalted feelings of personal responsibility to the Government, and inspires a chivalrous sense of national honor, which a people should ever feel who are willing to face death in defence of their rights. If not impracticable, it would still be unwise, to organize the whole arms-bearing population. On the other hand, we could not create a class Militia without making distinctions opposed to the genius of our institutions. It is a source of pride to turn to our own National Guard organizations and Militia system as the best solution of the question yet found in the experience of any of the States.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The invitation hop of Company I of this regiment will take place at the Everett Rooms on Tuesday evening next, January 8th, and a pleasant time is expected.

Colonel Parmele, commanding this regiment, is about issuing an order for division drills, to take place at the Thirteenth Street Armory on the evenings of January 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th, and on the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th, of the succeeding week, at the State Arsenal, Thirty-fifth Street.

Lieutenant A. J. Francis, who has been acting as the Adjutant of the regiment for some months past, has been regularly appointed as same on the Colonel's staff.

Some changes will take place in the non-commissioned staff of the regiment, as also in the arrangement of the Color Guard, all of which will be published in general orders shortly to be issued.

Arrangements are now being made for another Military Concert similar to the one given on the 21st ult.; the time, however, has not as yet been determined.

FIFTH REGIMENT DRUM CORPS.—The drum corps of this regiment, Drum-Major Buchert commanding, held their sixth annual ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms, Bowery, and it was in every way a perfect success. General Burger, commanding Second brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Hillenbrand and the officers generally of the regiment, were present, and also the representatives of the different drum corps of the National Guard. The rooms were most tastefully decorated, and the good management of the various committees reflects great credit on all concerned. The drum corps of this regiment is in good hands, and as a body we think them second to none in the division, while, moreover, they know how to give balls. We sometimes find that very indifferent organizations give very good entertainments, but the drum corps of the Fifth regiment always makes a splendid appearance on parade, while its balls are always most pleasant affairs.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.—Brigadier-General Brooke Postley, commanding this brigade, has issued the following order (General Orders No. 9): "A brigade court-martial, for the trial of all delinquencies of commissioned officers under the rank of field officers, since the date of the order organizing the last brigade court-martial, is hereby ordered. Such court will consist of the following-named officers, viz: Major Schmak, Third regiment Cavalry, President; Captain Lambert, Third regiment Cavalry; Captain Coburn, First regiment Cavalry, members. Such court will convene on the 15th day of January, within the Third regiment armory, at 8 o'clock p. m."

NEW YEAR'S DAY.—Owing to the death of a near relative, Brigadier-General Aspinwall was prevented from receiving the officers of the division at his residence on the 1st of January.

Colonel Farrar and Major Dusenberry, of the Thirty-seventh were at home to receive the friends and members of the regiment, at 260 West Thirty-fourth street, from 4 to 6 p. m.

The officers and members of the National Guard generally kept up the customs of the day, at least among themselves, adding thereby to that friendliness and unity of feeling which is always so desirable among the members of any organization.

SECOND BRIGADE.—Brigadier-General Louis Burger has issued the following order (General Orders No. 1): The commissioned officers and the non-commissioned staff of the several regiments of this brigade will assemble for instructions and drill (Casey's Tactics) at the State Arsenal, corner Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, in fatigue uniform, with side arms, on Tuesday, January 22d, and Tuesday, February 19th, at 7½ o'clock p. m.

FIRST REGIMENT.—Special Orders General Headquarters State of New York announce that the Commander-in-Chief has accepted the resignation of Colonel D. C. Minton, First Cavalry, and that he has at his own request been honorably discharged from said office.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Colonel Emmons Clark has issued the following order (General Orders No. 11): The companies of this regiment will assemble, in full fatigue, for battalion drill as follows: Companies A and H, Friday, January 4th; Companies B and I, Thursday, January 10th; Companies C and K, Wednesday, January 16th; Companies E and F, Tuesday, January 22d; Companies D and G, Monday, January 28th. Roll call at 8 o'clock p. m. The sergeant standard-bearers and the color guard will report to the Adjutant at 7½ o'clock p. m. of the days above named. The following-named

members having been expelled by a vote of their company are announced as dishonorably discharged: Company G, Frank C. Adams, Augustus P. Bailey, D. W. T. Cotte, John H. Colvin, Stephen A. Dodge, Jr., J. Nelson Harriman, Edward Stephens.

AN UNMERITED TESTIMONIAL.—We understand that a movement is on foot to present some sort of a testimonial to a person employed to report the movements of the National Guard. Testimonials are of very questionable utility under most circumstances, but when the recipient is a journalist who is compelled to solicit subscriptions for himself, the matter becomes supremely ridiculous. If the intended recipient has faithfully treated all matters connected with the Militia has he not been paid for it, and is it not the way he makes his living? It is useless here to ask whether his articles have been marked by fairness and justice, but we do ask why does he deserve any such hush money? For such, and nothing else it seems to us to be. If a newspaper writer will descend to assist in getting testimonials for himself, we hope there are those in the National Guard who will show him how far he has lowered himself by promptly refusing to aid the project either by the money or countenance. However, in behalf of the gentlemen who are and may be employed on the Press, we enter our protest against any such lowering of the dignity of their position as that to which we have alluded.

BRIGADE COLORS.—We understand that designs for brigade colors are now being made, and they will be used at the next parade. A flag is to be used to indicate the headquarters of this division. This is adopting in the National Guard the plan followed in the Army.

MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA.

SECOND LIGHT BATTERY.—At a meeting of the Second Light Battery M. V. M. held in the armory Friday evening, December 21st, Sergeant H. James Hooton was elected Second Lieutenant, vice Tyler, resigned. Captain Charles W. Baxter presided, and Adjutant Apollonio acted as Secretary.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, December 31, 1866.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New York, during the week ending December 31, 1866:

THIRD BRIGADE.

O. F. Wentworth, to be Brigade Inspector, December 22, 1866, vice J. Groshon Herriot, resigned.
Samuel Gregory, to be Engineer, December 22, 1866, vice C. A. Stetson, Jr., time expired.
Monyo G. Fay, to be Judge-Advocate, December 22, 1866, vice O. A. Hand, time expired.
Ransom M. Carrington, to be Quartermaster, December 22, 1866, vice W. D. Black, time expired.
Joshua M. Varian, Jr., to be Paymaster, December 22, 1866, vice Eagon, time expired.
Cornelius J. Blauvelt, Aide-de-Camp, December 22, 1866, vice Peersall, term expired.
Walter M. Fleming, Hospital Surgeon, September 1, 1866, vice Bradley, deceased.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Henry T. Allen, to be First Lieutenant, December 17, 1863, vice Thomas Bettridge, resigned.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

George H. Mott, to be Captain, December 19, 1866, original vacancy.
Robert P. Robins, to be First Lieutenant, December 19, 1866, original vacancy.
Peter Virtue, to be Second Lieutenant, December 19, 1866, original vacancy.
William A. Laing, to be Second Lieutenant, November 23, 1866, original vacancy.

NINTH REGIMENT.

William D. Wood, to be First Lieutenant, December 10, 1866, vice Charles L. Terry, resigned.
Benjamin F. Stone, to be Second Lieutenant, December 10, 1866, vice George Pancost, resigned.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Lefferts L. Laidlaw, to be Captain, November 30, 1866, vice Stephen Mandaville, resigned.
John H. Fisher, to be Second Lieutenant, November 30, 1866, vice Louis Strang, removed from State.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

Charles E. Pitts, to be Captain, December 1, 1866, vice H. E. Smith, resigned.
James Baylis, to be First Lieutenant, December 1, 1866, vice Seaman, resigned.
John E. Jarvis, to be Second Lieutenant, December 1, 1866, vice Baylis, promoted.

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Treuman N. Thomas, to be Captain, September 21, 1866, original vacancy.
George W. Baty, to be First Lieutenant, September 21, 1866, original vacancy.
Artemus White, Jr., to be Captain, June 1, 1866, original vacancy.
Charles Renell, to be First Lieutenant, June 1, 1866, original vacancy.
Henry Leach, to be Second Lieutenant, June 1, 1866, original vacancy.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Alexander D. Shaw, to be Captain, September 12, 1866, vice George W. Dusenbury, promoted.
John I. Mandaville, to be First Lieutenant, September 12, 1866, vice A. D. Shaw, promoted.
Charles Hall, to be Second Lieutenant, November 8, 1866, vice Sand Hopkins, promoted.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

William M. Hatch, to be First Lieutenant, November 10, 1866, vice John Tenkey, resigned.
George A. Fountain, to be First Lieutenant, November 19, 1866, vice A. A. Pools, resigned.
Jacob Backus, to be Second Lieutenant, November 19, 1866, vice Fountain, promoted.

FIFTIETH REGIMENT.

Charles F. Blood, to be Colonel, December 11, 1866, vice Henry D. Barto, promoted.
J. De Matte Smith, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, December 11, 1866, vice Blood, promoted.
George H. Houts, to be Major, December 11, 1866, vice Smith, promoted.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Soobodin Morinsky, to be Captain, December 12, 1866, vice Leopold, resigned.
Jerome Lang, to be First Lieutenant, December 12, 1866, vice Block, resigned.
Jacob Berringer, to be Second Lieutenant, December 12, 1866, vice Lang, promoted.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

George W. Bailey, to be First Lieutenant, September 22, 1866, vice Johnson, resigned.

SIXTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Simoon V. Pool, to be Assistant Surgeon, October 10, 1866, vice P. S. Dorland, deceased.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Nicholas Collins, to be Second Lieutenant, December 6, 1866, vice J. E. Burk, resigned.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Augustus T. Frames, to be Adjutant, December 11, 1866, vice Liver more, resigned.

The editor of the *Galveston (Texas) Citizen*, in a letter from New Orleans, mentioning an interview with General James Longstreet, states that he "heard from his own truthful tongue" the following characteristic anecdote of General Robert E. Lee, whom he asserted to be "the best man in the world." On one occasion General Lee called Colonel L., one of his staff officers, into his tent, and commenced dictating while Colonel L. wrote. Colonel L. had in his mouth a pipe, and was smoking. The General inhaled the noxious vapor until his patience became exhausted, and then said: "Colonel L., you can retire, and send me Colonel M.; he does not smoke." Colonel L. retired, and in a few moments Colonel M. entered, to whom the General commenced dictating, but after inhaling the atmosphere of the tent for a while, he discovered it to be considerably impregnated, not with perfume of roses, but the odorous smell of villainous whiskey which he could not stand. "Retire, Colonel M., and send me an officer who neither drinks nor smokes; I would rather endure the smoke of tobacco than the smell of whiskey." The writer does not go on to say whether such an aide was finally obtained.

Our friends are, doubtless aware, many by sad experience, how difficult it is to obtain a true likeness at most of the photographic galleries. We recently visited the gallery of our friend Pendleton, No. 5 Chatham Square, and our experience there allows us to assure our readers that they can depend upon receiving correct and highly finished photographs at this establishment. He has lately got up a new style of photograph, called the "Imperial," which bids fair to supersede the present style.

Mr. Pendleton is already well and favorably known among the members of the National Guard, he being one of the oldest members of the Ninth Regiment.

MARRIED.

(Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of 75 cents each.)

BROWN-CARROLL.—In Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, December 18th, by Rev. John Vaughan Lewis, Rector of St. John's Church, JOHN MARSHALL BROWN, late Lieutenant-Colonel Thirty-second Maine Volunteers and Brevet Brigadier General U. S. Volunteers, to ALIDA, daughter of the late Hon. W. T. Carroll, of Washington.

FRANKLIN-SMALL.—In York, Pa., December 13th, by Rev. H. E. Niles, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel WALTER S. FRANKLIN, Twelfth U. S. Infantry, to MISS MARY C., daughter of E. A. Small, Esq.

HUGHES-MASON.—In Saco, Me., December 25th, by Rev. J. T. G. Nichols, Captain HENRY O. HUGHES, late of Eighty-second U. S. Colored Infantry, to LUCY L., only daughter of Dr. Jerry Mason, of Saco.

BROWN-CARRINGTON.—In Baltimore, Md., at Emmanuel Church, December 24th, by Rev. N. H. Schenck, Dr. T. A. BROWN, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Navy, to HALLIE R., daughter of John K. Carrington, Esq., of Baltimore.

BRANSON-WOOLMAN.—In Philadelphia, December 18th, by Friends ceremony, DAVID BRANSON, late Brevet Colonel Sixty-second U. S. Colored Infantry, to SALLY L., daughter of Nathan Woolman, all of Philadelphia. No cards.

DIED.

MORRIS.—In Charlotte, N. C., December 25th, Midshipman ISAAC F. MORRIS, U. S. N., son of the late General Jacob Morris, of Hughamton, N. Y., aged 21 years.

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NIX. By Mary Ellen Atkinson.

SAVONAROLA. By Anna Cora Ritchie.

TRADITIONS OF THE BLACKFEET. By John Mason Brown.

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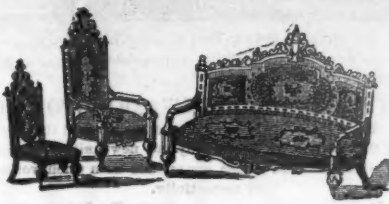
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Court Pianist to the Emperor of Russia.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 29, 1865.

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Respectfully yours,
ALEXANDER DREYSSCHOCK.

Letter from WILLIE PAPE,
Court Pianist to the Royal Family of England.

London, England, Feb. 4, 1866.

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WM. FAXON, Assistant Secretary."

Extract.

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